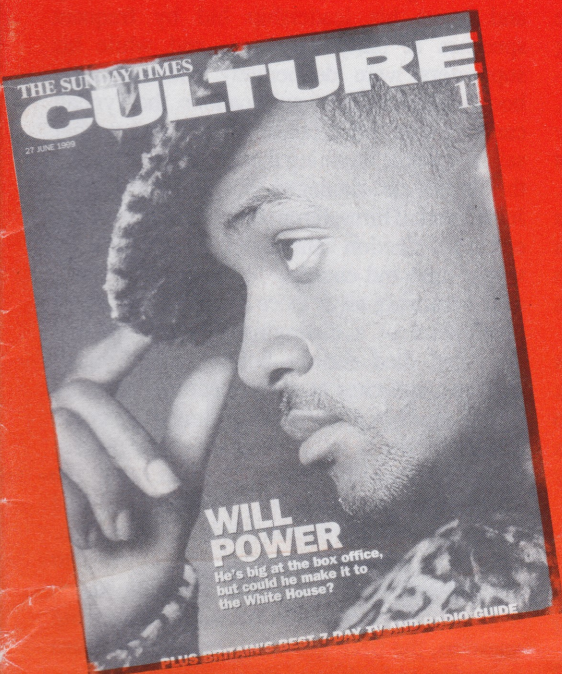


# Spearhead

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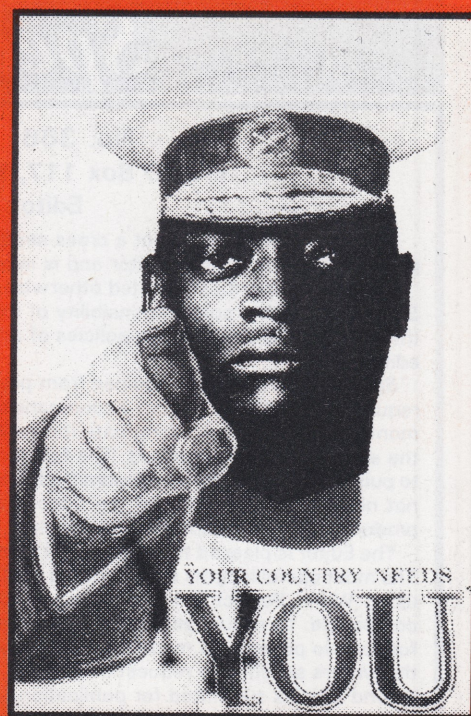
No. 366 AUGUST 1999

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*Institutional racism?*  
*Yes, and it's*  
*aimed against*  
**WHITES!**

(See pages 16 & 17)





# WHAT WE THINK

## BNP in peril: help us save it!

Many followers of the British National Party will now know that a vicious and divisive conflict has broken out within the party, which is driving it towards a precipice of self-destruction. This must at all costs be stopped, and we hope that our readers will rally to help us stop it.

After the BNP's mammoth Euro Election bid, which has been reported in detail in our last two issues, all the focus on party activities should now be concentrated on the job of recruiting as many as possible of the thousands of people who have made enquiries as a result of the election campaign. Party meetings should be recruitment-oriented, with speeches aimed at persuading new people present to join. Printed material distributed by or in support of the party should be directed to the same purpose. The time and energies of party activists, and in particular national and local leaders, should be devoted to tasks connected with *building* the party up further, exploiting the considerable new interest generated by the

## Nationalist Comment

BNP's election broadcast and the vast numbers of its election leaflets going out over the country.

But, sadly, this is not happening. A very large proportion of this time and energy and resources is now being expended on an acrimonious internal power-struggle between the supporters of the encumbant BNP leader John Tyndall and his challenger Nick Griffin. In the meantime, would-be new members who have shown an interest in the party in consequence of all the hard work done up to and during Euro '99 are in a state of bafflement, wondering what it is all about and hesitating to join, having most probably been seeking a party unified internally and with all its members pushing forward together in a common cause.

In other words, just at a time of enormous opportunity to expand the BNP, the party has embarked on an utterly crazy course, which only serves its political enemies. How has this happened?

*Spearhead* is in no doubt as to how it has happened. It has happened because Nick Griffin, not content with utilising his talents to help promote and build the party as he has done over the past three years, is absolutely determined to take it over and be leader.

## Warnings unheeded

When Mr. Griffin announced his intentions at a conference last February, a number of people of experience and standing in the party, after initially being astounded by his move, tried to open his eyes to its likely consequences. They told him that it could prejudice the team spirit and harmony necessary to the Euro Election campaign and that, even more so, it would have gravely negative effects on

the subsequent phase of the party's work: the big recruiting exercise that would come afterwards. But Mr. Griffin would not listen to these wiser counsels.

The party managed to get through its Euro Election campaign and achieve its targets, notwithstanding the shadow of the Griffin takeover bid hanging over it. It did so primarily for one reason. While Nick Griffin was finding time to travel around the country and boost his leadership bid by frequent speeches at party meetings, and while his supporters were deliberately and flagrantly boosting him in party publications, the Tyndall camp maintained a public silence and neither said nor wrote anything that could have fuelled the flames and damaged the Euro Campaign. John Tyndall himself remained almost throughout at his election campaign base and gave his whole time and energies to the election itself, only venturing away once — mainly to attend the funeral of a distinguished party stalwart who had died shortly before. Mr. Tyndall made no speeches at party meetings but only said a few brief words at a dinner — words mainly in tribute to his deceased colleague and friend and with no reference whatever to the BNP leadership issue. Mr. Tyndall published nothing that touched upon this leadership issue.

Because Tyndall supporters did not rise to the bait and join in a public slanging match with Griffin supporters over this leadership question, the BNP got safely through the Euro campaign and achieved its election objectives.

Then shortly after the election, in June, Mr. Tyndall sent out a circular letter to party officers pointing out to them the potentially destructive effects of the coming leadership battle, saying that if it went ahead he could no longer undertake, as he had done up till then, not to speak publicly concerning it, but would have to express his opinion on the matter very strongly. Mr. Tyndall asked party officials to use their influence to try and stop the battle taking place. Many of them did write to both prospective contestants expressing the view that the battle should be called off — at least for the time being. These efforts at persuasion did not succeed. The Griffin camp was still determined to go ahead.

John Tyndall particularly wanted to avoid the frank and open airing of the controversy that is contained in this issue of *Spearhead*, for he knows as well as anyone that the party will not benefit from such exposure. In the end, this airing has been forced upon him because the possible alternative — a takeover of the BNP by the Griffin faction — would be infinitely worse. In fact, it would end up with the wrecking of the BNP.

In the following pages we are printing a number of items which focus on this leadership dispute, beginning with an account by John Tyndall himself of the development of the conflict since Nick Griffin first entered into contact with the BNP some years ago. Many readers, including Tyndall supporters, will not like what they read, and will wish that it had

## Spearhead

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c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

Editor: John Tyndall

*Spearhead* exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British Nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its Editor and is independent of all political parties and groups.

Unless it is specifically stated otherwise, the views expressed in signed articles or letters in *Spearhead* are the sole responsibility of their writers and should not be taken as representing the views of the Editor or the policies of any political organisation that *Spearhead* may support editorially.

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The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts for articles for possible publication. The most useful lengths are of around 1,000 to 1,850 words. *Spearhead* is currently produced using World Perfect 5.1 software. Articles sent on 3" computer disk will be welcome if compatible. To ensure acceptance, however, they should also be sent in printed or typewritten format. No payment is made for articles published, which become *Spearhead* copyright unless the writers specifically request otherwise. The Editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles submitted for publication.

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never been published. We don't like it either, and wish also that publication had never been necessary.

## The man who wants to be leader

So why does there have to be this leadership contest? As has been acknowledged, Nick Griffin has a number of talents that have been valuable in promoting and improving the BNP. The point is that there never was any barrier to Mr. Griffin continuing to use the same talents on the party's behalf in the future. Mr. Tyndall is just as aware as is Mr. Griffin that much still needs to be done to make the party more efficient and more effective. He has always wanted to work *together* with Mr. Griffin and other party leaders to these ends, as has happened in the past.

But the problem is that Mr. Griffin is quite insistent that the party can only go forward in the future if he, not Mr. Tyndall, is leader.

In articles in the following pages the spotlight will be focused, in different places, on the leadership records of John Tyndall and Nick Griffin respectively. This spotlight does not make good reading for Mr. Griffin. The brutal truth is that every organisation or enterprise he has led in the past he has wrecked. Don't take our word for it, just examine the evidence that is there for all to see. Seek out and question the people who were with Mr. Griffin in these various enterprises, every one of which ended up in a dead end. Much of the story was documented in the *The Lost Race* programme shown on BBC2 earlier this year. Nick Griffin, in writing a subsequent critical review of the programme, at least did not attempt to argue with any of its findings concerning the numerous abortive projects with which he was associated.

By contrast, Mr. Tyndall's record over the past three decades is one of achievement in many sectors. As leader of the National Front in the 1970s he built what was by far the most successful patriotic political movement in post-war Britain. He then repeated the process by leading by far the most successful such movement in the 1990s — and this success was well on the way before Mr. Griffin entered the BNP in 1996. Indeed, Mr. Griffin himself has admitted that one of the things that drew him to the BNP in the first place was the fact that, by its election victory in Millwall in 1993, the party demonstrated that it was on the right road — in other words, that it looked as if it could become a *winner*.

This brief account of the Tyndall record excludes many of the smaller and subsidiary projects that he successfully undertook, which should mostly be known to readers.

Mr. Griffin's supporters do not even try to deny this record, but sweep it all away by the facile statement: "Yes, John Tyndall has led the BNP very well but we think Nick Griffin is the right man to lead it on from here." But they do not give one single reason *why* — except to list a number of works which Mr.

Griffin has initiated or in which he has taken part in the party which pale into insignificance beside John Tyndall's contribution to the cause of British Nationalism and to the BNP.

If the respective leadership records of John Tyndall and Nick Griffin are seriously examined, this leadership battle simply becomes no contest. The qualifications of Mr. Tyndall are so far superior as hardly to merit any argument. There is only an argument because Mr. Griffin's supporters have been extremely energetic and vocal over the matter during the past few months, including the months of the Euro Election campaign, while the Tyndall camp remained silent and got on with the vital job at hand. As a result, many party members have only heard one side of the debate. Between now and the scheduled time for the leadership contest in September, they are going to hear the other side, and *Spearhead*, with much reluctance, is going to play its part in presenting that other side.

Party leadership is not just about doing a good job in one or two particular sectors of party work; it is about supervising the whole, and in this the most important of all attributes is *political judgement*. Mr. Griffin has demonstrated quite lamentable political judgement by not seeming to realise that the divisions in the party that were bound to be caused by his takeover bid could seriously jeopardise its Election campaign, and most certainly *would* greatly harm the recruitment drive following it.

Putting together Mr. Griffin's present ambitions and plans with his lamentable past record on the occasions when in other organisations he has exercised power and authority, the picture we see presented is perhaps a familiar one in political and commercial life: Try to build a movement — fail miserably — so get aboard one which other people have built successfully, and then take it over!

## The hand of the enemy

Our study of national and world politics tells us that behind so many acts of apparent insanity we will be able to find a shrewd design. All this leads to the vital question: is the present trouble in the BNP being engineered by our political enemies?

We will be looking at this question in one of the articles in this issue, but we will state our position briefly here by saying that we believe that it is. Such an explanation, however, must be heavily qualified lest readers leap to unwarranted conclusions. The important qualifier is to say that such an enemy (probably state) role in the trouble does not have to mean that all, or even any, of the most prominent trouble-makers in view are consciously aware that they are doing the enemy's work and endorse the strategy behind it. Human failings of individuals — egotism, vanity, ambition, greed, opportunism, jealousy, resentment, class hatred and plain, old-fashioned stupidity — are often themselves quite enough to perform most of the enemy's work without any direct role on its part being necessary. Much more probable

is that this role is exercised indirectly by incitement and suggestion from outsiders claiming to be sympathisers, and possibly from items in publications which it is known that those intended for manipulation will read.

A look at the first stirrings of division in the BNP is instructive because — as so often — timing can be an indicator. We have drawn attention previously to the fact that division and demoralisation broke out in the BNP a very short time after its victory at Millwall in 1993 — in other words, just at a moment when unity and morale in the party should have been at their highest pitch. We later found that behind this disruption there was the hand of a group known as Combat 18. Later still, we found confirmation of our suspicions that Combat 18 was a state operation controlled by Scotland Yard's Special Branch — meaning, at the end of the chain of command and authority, the Government.

What now looks probable is that the Combat 18 operation was part of a twin strategy on the part of the state aimed at polarising the BNP by pulling it simultaneously in different directions, with militants and 'radicals' going one way and those seeking 'respectability' going the other, with the leadership in the middle trying to hold the ring. What we do now know is that present divisions can be traced back to a time not long after Millwall, when the party's election triumph sent out clear signals to the establishment that it had to be 'smashed'. What we believe is happening now is the culmination of a state-inspired drive to smash it, with the principal activators seemingly completely unaware of the way in which they are being used.

## What must now be done

What is now needed is an urgent mobilisation of the all the forces of common sense in the party in the coming month and a half to prevent this conspiracy succeeding. It means that people who normally do not like talking about divisive issues (any more than we do) must now begin talking about them. It means that the truth and the facts behind this destructive orgy, so long swept under the carpet, must be exposed to the light of day. It means that unpleasant realities must be faced and unpleasant nettles must be grasped. It means that those who want the party to have a future must be prepared to defend it against would-be wreckers within with the same resolution as they would against enemies on the outside. At the same time, they must temper this determination with an understanding that the vast majority of those who currently support the Griffin campaign are good members who have merely been misled by the Griffin propaganda offensive. The wreckers themselves are just a small minority, who need to be exposed and then isolated.

**We have worked and sacrificed over 17 years to build up the BNP. We must not now let it be destroyed just at the time of its greatest opportunity!**



# WHY NOW?

**JOHN TYNDALL** examines a question that is baffling many British National Party members after a magnificent election effort and in the midst of a vital recruitment campaign

THIS is the article I hoped I would never have to write. Even some of my loyal supporters may feel that the matters I am going to deal with here should preferably not be aired in public. In principle, I agree with them, but there sometimes come times of emergency in which normal rules are placed under suspension, and I believe this is one of them. In fact, these matters have been aired already — in other publications, and at the worst possible time: when the British National Party's Euro Election campaign was moving into top gear and all thoughts and efforts should have been focused on that campaign. During those weeks, in the face of considerable provocation, I maintained a public silence. Now that the election is over, I feel at last free to speak.

Perhaps the best way to begin this story is to go back to 1994, when I received a letter from Nick Griffin, who up to that time had not been involved with the BNP but was expressing an interest in its work. There began an exchange of correspondence on this subject. In one letter (dated the 14th November 1994) the writer conveyed to me the interesting revelation that he was "... not a *British* Nationalist," and went on to explain that Welsh Nationalism was more to his liking. However, from these unpromising beginnings we later found our political paths converging, and in March 1996 I offered Nick the job of editor of *Spearhead*, for which he would be paid. He accepted but on the condition that his position as editor would not be stated publicly. The rate of his remuneration was nearly to treble in the next three years.

By July 1996, Nick was still not a member of the BNP, having told me a little while previously that he did not feel in sufficient 'ideological' agreement. Not long afterwards, however, he changed his mind and indicated that he would be joining. Knowing that, with his keenness and abilities, he was likely to play a quite important role in the party, I had to

consider carefully how well he was likely to 'fit in' and how far I should be prepared to trust him.

## The Griffin record

The Griffin record was not exactly confidence-inspiring; in the 1980s, while we were slowly but surely building up the BNP, Nick was engaged with a succession of grouplets that were constantly quarrelling, splitting and getting nowhere. His first achievement, along with others, was virtually to ruin the once-powerful National Front. In 1986 the Front fragmented — due, I later heard, to the increasingly bizarre policies and associations which Nick Griffin was insisting on promoting. In this split he led one faction and Ian Anderson the other. The Griffin faction duly became known as the 'Gaddafi Front', a butt of numerous jokes in BNP circles at the time, following its declaration of ideological alignment with the eccentric Libyan dictator. The high water mark of the group's career was when its two leaders, Nick and the egregious Derek Holland, made a visit to Libya in quest for a share of Gaddafi's considerable oil revenues but instead returned with copies of his little green book, which they attempted to sell to largely uninterested nationalists in Britain.

Along the way, the Griffin — or 'Gaddafi' — Front also made some other weird alliances, one of which was with an Italian living in Britain but wanted for questioning over acts of terrorism back home. Then somewhere during these wanderings the NF proclaimed that it had adopted the concept of the 'Political Soldier' — another laughable appellation since not one of its leading lights had, to our knowledge, ever trod a barrack square, let alone seen actual military action.

With one or two pieces missing, this confused jigsaw was put together and presented in *The Lost Race* programme shown on BBC2 earlier this year. The programme related how by 1989 the National Front under

Griffin had dwindled to approximately 70 members — a number acknowledged by Nick himself as he described how it then fragmented into two even tinier factions, with his own faction reinventing itself as the 'International Third Position' — which he duly abandoned later on when he realised that it was becoming consigned to the ever nuttier fringes of political irrelevance.



**NICK GRIFFIN**  
Erratic political career

Another venture engaged in by some members of this group, including Griffin himself, was the setting up of some kind of 'commune' in the North of France in a property paid for by supporters. Like every other such project, it came to nothing, and the property now lies deserted and derelict, as *The Lost Race* programme demonstrated. Whether the supporters ever got their money back is at present unknown.

Had Nick Griffin matured since these episodes in his not-so-long-past political career? Would he be an asset to the BNP or



just create problems for it? I had to make a decision, and the decision eventually was based on the rule that in building an expanding organisation with aspirations to becoming a mass movement one has to take a few risks. I took into account the errors of my own political youth, though they never added up to anything like the same trail of ludicrous flops and fiascos as Nick's. I gave him the benefit of the doubt, and sometime later in 1996 he became a member of the BNP.

In the first phase, he performed a number of good works and seemed to be pressing all the right buttons. Most important of all, by taking *Spearhead* off my shoulders he freed me to do much more in the way of party leadership duties than had been possible in the past. This was a considerable boon — as was the fact that, as *Spearhead* editor (albeit not in name), he was doing a pretty good job.

After a while, however, little telltale signs started to appear which caused me concern. I learned that Nick was travelling around the country a great deal to speak at local meetings here, there and everywhere. In due course it was reported to me that many such visits were by his own invitation. I also learned that he was constantly on the telephone to people, including many who would appear to have nothing to do with the particular tasks I had allotted him. These and other actions presented to me and some of my older and more experienced colleagues the impression of a man engaged in an extremely energetic campaign of self-promotion. "OK, Nick has an ego — fact of life in politics," we concluded. The question was: could such an ego be confined within reasonable bounds?

### Emergence of *Patriot*

At about the same time or shortly before, another phenomenon emerged on the scene. Out of the blue one day, I received in my post a copy of a new magazine called *Patriot*. I had not had the slightest warning that this was in the pipeline, though its stated editor was a close colleague of mine in the BNP, Tony Lecomber, who was also editor of the BNP's official paper *British Nationalist*. In any ordinary circumstances I would have expected there to have been some prior discussion as to whether the party needed another magazine and, had it been agreed that it did, for all known party writers to have been invited to contribute articles to it. But there had been none of this; the new publication came as a total surprise. Why the prior secrecy?

*Patriot* consisted of 36 pages of glossy A4-size paper and was well produced, suggesting that there was money behind it. When I asked Tony Lecomber if he cared to tell me whose money, he said it was none of my business.

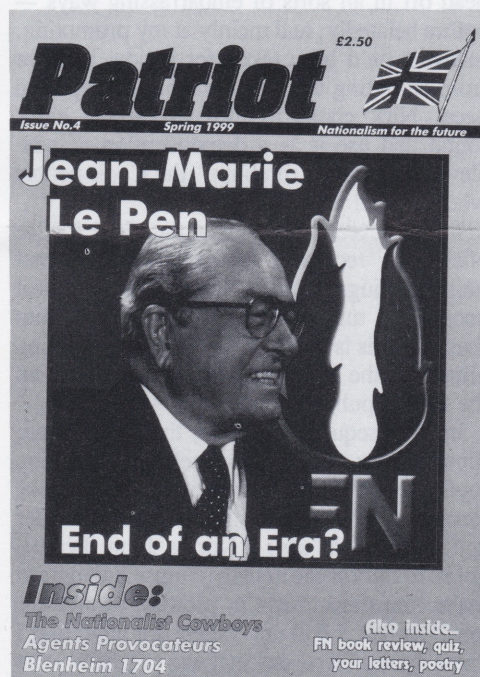
Perusing *Patriot's* contents, I had to acknowledge that some of the articles were quite good, particularly those dealing with historical topics. But there would have been nothing to stop these articles being printed in *Spearhead* had they been submitted to us. On the other hand, two features about *Patriot* immediately stuck out like a sore thumb.

The first was that, with one or two

exceptions, all the writers and others prominently associated with the magazine were people whom I could immediately identify as belonging to the BNP's 'awkward squad' — dissident or quarrelling members or ex-members frequently picking bones with the leadership over issues largely invented just as an excuse for conflict rather than reflecting any genuine divisions in the party.

One of these was an individual of quite good intellect but disruptive personality who had a genius for causing rows in the party. On one occasion he had faxed me an angry letter over a quite trivial matter which began with the words: "Dear C..t." Another writer in *Patriot* I immediately recognised (though he preferred not to use his real name) as someone who shortly before had been a prime mover in urging that the party target to contest 50 seats in the coming (1997) general election, then when the decision was made to do so he promptly took himself off and was not seen again, leaving other people to do the work.

And, to my interest, another prominent contributor to the new magazine was — Nick Griffin!



**PATRIOT MAGAZINE**  
98 per cent good material and two per cent  
poison

Tony Lecomber's role in these developments has always been perplexing to me. Over many years I have shown considerable loyalty to him, sometimes when under much pressure not to do so.

### 'Modernisation': a red herring

Then there was the other noticeable feature of *Patriot*. To the material occupying 98 per cent of the space in the magazine one could not, in principle, object. However, as always with these things, it pays to study the remaining two per cent with careful circumspection and a view to past experience. As I did so with the new magazine, the message

came out loud and clear: "Here's trouble!"

The dominating theme of *Patriot* could be summed up by one of the recent in-words in the BNP: 'modernisation'. The magazine was replete with article after article revealing to readers the brilliant and seemingly so-far-undiscovered truth that the BNP needed to have a good public image, to be 'voter-friendly', to discard old ideological ballast and embrace 'forward-thinking' ideas of publicity and promotion.

Anyone conversant with what has actually been going on in the party since the beginning of the 1990s would recognise all this as merely "teaching Grandmother..." There has been no basic dispute that the present decade, being very different in political climate to the previous one, has called for different approaches and a general tactical drive to identify the BNP more firmly with the popular mainstream — something impractical in the 1980s, when that mainstream was quite satisfied with Mrs. Thatcher. Inevitably, there will sometimes be differences of opinion over the precise details of implementing this policy but about the policy itself there is a generally accepted consensus.

In reading the constant reiteration of this theme in *Patriot*, one would be bound to ask: What is all the fuss about? Who in the party disagrees? Just a few among the rank and file, perhaps, and for their enlightenment the odd article would not be out of place. But in leading circles what *Patriot* was for ever banging on about was commonly accepted. Why then devote article after article to saying it?

Of course, I knew the answer to this question. What *Patriot* obviously was doing was concocting some imaginary conflict in the BNP between the so-called 'modernisers' and those who were alleged to be resisting this 'modernisation'. In other words, it was trying to foment division where, in terms of the direction in which the party should be going, there was no division. I could see very clearly that the chief target of these divisive tactics was myself — though the articles desisted from direct attacks on me. Was I being paranoid in this regard? I think not, in the light of subsequent events.

I remember reflecting during this period that the BNP had, for the first 13 or 14 years of its history, enjoyed almost complete internal harmony, and that that had been a major factor in enabling it to emerge by far the strongest and most successful nationalist group in Britain — by contrast with the others from whom we had become estranged in the early 1980s. Now it seemed that there was a distinct danger that their ways of divisiveness were being imported into our party.

It was not that we had always agreed. In the years of the party's development there were often quite vigorous arguments concerning the decisions that had to be made. But we had always conducted those arguments behind closed doors and, once the moment for decision had been reached, closed ranks and worked together in carrying it out — with no

*Contd. overleaf*



public conflict.

Nor was it just a question of my 'dictating'. If I could see that a strong body of opinion among my colleagues was of a view different to mine, I would often modify my view and go much of the way towards them because of the importance of maintaining inner unity.

But now we had people determined to parade their dissent in public — while at the same time seeming to be anxious to manufacture divisions in the party where, except in the most minor matters, there were no divisions. The whole change of atmosphere caused me deep unease.

Should I do as I might have done a few years earlier, and which the party Constitution still empowered me to do: unceremoniously throw out the would-be troublemakers? By this time we had committed ourselves to a highly ambitious target: to contest more than 50 seats in the coming general election and qualify for broadcasting time — *and*, unlike in 1983, give every one of the 50-plus candidates full literature backup. This was a big undertaking which would require a team of numerous talents to share the work. I decided that I would have to swallow my misgivings about some members of this team in order to ensure that the general election campaign was not jeopardised.

May 1997 came, and we achieved our target of contesting 50 seats in the election and getting a broadcast. Perhaps the bellyachers and prophets of doom would be silenced; time would tell. At any rate, I had at that moment a sense of considerable achievement. The BNP had come a long way since 1982. I had not done it all myself; it was the work of a team. But as captain of the team I felt I had reason to believe that I had not failed.

### **Cook Report revelations**

One incident shortly afterwards, however, seemingly small in itself, provided a sign of considerable trouble ahead. This was the showing of the *Cook Report* programme on ITV in June.

Some time earlier, Nick Griffin had 'phoned me one day and told me that he had received approaches from a man claiming to be ex-regular army and acting as an intermediary on behalf of the *Front National* in France. The man had set up a series of meetings between Nick and an allegedly senior *FN* official, who had hinted to him of financial support for the BNP if the latter could provide evidence of the right credentials.

I was immediately suspicious that this was a 'set-up' — due to the not very remarkable deduction that if the approach had been genuine it would have been made first of all to me and not to a party subordinate. I told Nick of my misgivings and urged that in all future dealings with the 'Frenchman' he should proceed extremely cautiously. Later, when the 'Frenchman' proposed that we supply him with a video film of BNP members engaging in paramilitary training, even Nick realised what was happening and set in motion some detective work that eventually traced the stunt to Carleton TV.

In the programme as eventually broadcast, Nick was shown talking over dinner in a smart hotel restaurant to these shadowy people in blissful ignorance that he was being secretly filmed and recorded. What he was heard saying to his hosts, together with what was spilled out by two collaborators whom he had meantime taken into his confidence, made it quite clear that back then (sometime in 1996/97) he was already scheming to take control of the BNP and bring about big changes in the party, including the ditching of its name.

He later endeavoured to explain his statements on the programme to me as being necessary to 'string along' the people with whom he was shown in discussions. I did not believe him for a second, but I decided not to have a row with him about the matter at the time because of the importance of the coming Euro Election campaign.

Apart from the plotting and intriguing on Nick's part that the film revealed, it also revealed his incompetence. It became clear that he had been wine and dined by these people on a number of occasions and, under the influence of their hospitality, had talked his head off in all sorts of embarrassing ways — before belatedly, and mainly at my prompting, realising he'd been taken for a ride. But, far from admitting what an almighty chump he'd been, Nick chose to turn the whole affair round and use it as a demonstration of how clever *he* was in 'rumbling' the Cook people when he did!

In one revealing clip from the *Cook Report* Nick was recorded saying: "If you want political thugs, you've got to take political people and turn them, at the right time, into thugs." This is the man who is now presenting himself as the leader who is going to polish up the BNP's public image!

In a subsequent article on the programme, illustrated by a photo of himself with a caption saying 'Not fooled: Nick Griffin', Nick spoke touchingly of his loyalty to me as BNP leader and went on to say: "Nor is John Tyndall going to fall for the equally clumsy attempts to make him think that I'm plotting to take his job." In fact, I had not 'fallen' for anything. I knew damned well that that was precisely what Nick was doing, though it did not suit him at that moment to be honest about it.

### **The gauntlet thrown down**

Honesty on the subject came later — to be precise, at the end of a two-day leadership conference in February of this year. After a hugely constructive and morale-boosting weekend, Nick threw the gathering into confusion and acrimony by announcing his intention to challenge me later in the year for the party leadership. Even then, however, he could not be entirely straight. He manufactured the ludicrous but (to some) plausible story that I had been engaged in manipulating the party's Constitution in order to make him ineligible to stand in a leadership election. I had in fact entered into discussions with one or two colleagues concerning constitutional changes which indeed were long overdue, but at the

time I did so it never occurred to me for a second that Nick would be so irresponsible, not to say crazy, as to force a leadership contest during a year in which we would need to be totally focused on the Euro Election and then later on recruiting the many would-be new members whom our election campaign would attract. I know of one prominent person in the party who was persuaded to support Nick's attempted takeover by this claim of a constitutional 'fiddle' on my part. For all I know, there may be more.

Very shortly before the February conference, Nick had written to me with a request for a pay increase that was absolutely outrageous. When I turned this down he settled for something rather less. Later I found myself searching for words to describe the behaviour of a person who for three years is pleased to take money from someone for doing a job he enjoys, while all the time scheming against him! I do not propose to oblige Nick by providing him with a pretext for a libel action against me; I shall just leave the reader to come to his or her own conclusions concerning such ethics.

### **Colleagues or rivals?**

Far from seeing his leadership bid as a hindrance to the party's work this year, Nick seemed to be taking the very opposite view. In the letter to me in which he issued his challenge, he said:-

"Far from being a problem, the fact that the BNP's Euro campaign is also, in a sense, part of our own respective personal campaigns for the leadership contest, should actually be a positive benefit to the party."

He then followed this up with talk of "open competition and constructive rivalry." I could hardly believe my eyes as I read these words. They clearly meant that Nick saw the coming Euro Election campaign as some kind of contest between him and me to see who could 'shine' the most. I quickly disabused Nick of the idea that I saw things similarly. Such a thought, I told him, had never entered my mind. The Euro Election campaign, as far as I was concerned, was a campaign aimed solely at promoting the BNP, not either Griffin or Tyndall personally. I put my principles into practice by giving Nick a slot in the TV election broadcast — something I could easily not have done had I seen the election in the same light as he did.

During the actual Euro campaign, Nick seemed to be acting as if he meant what he said. He appeared to have the time to be flitting all around the country — in Northern Ireland one moment, in Norfolk the next, in Hertfordshire the next — speaking to audiences he obviously hoped would vote for him later in the year — while I stayed at my election post, working mainly in my office, just to venture out for the odd TV interview. The only occasion when I travelled far from home was to attend John Peacock's funeral in Leicester, then while in the Midlands to speak at a dinner on the same evening. At neither event did I talk to anyone about the coming contest with Griffin.



I had in fact assigned to Nick, in his capacity of BNP Publicity Director, the task of designing the party's main election leaflet — the one to be delivered to homes by the post office in the millions. He took such an unnecessarily long time over this that it was delivered to the printers almost a month behind schedule, with the result that we managed only by the skin of our teeth to meet the post office deadline for delivery of the final copies. Ask Richard Edmonds something about the headaches that caused! In fact, Richard had to assemble, at the last moment, a team to do the final counting of the leaflets into piles of a hundred, whereas that team could otherwise have been engaged packing and posting information packs to election enquirers. The result? The packs went out about a week later than they should have done.

Not entirely to my surprise, *Patriot* magazine had aligned itself solidly with the Griffin takeover campaign. In fact Tony Lecomber had made himself Nick's unofficial campaign manager. During the run-up to the Euro Election, the magazine should have published nothing focusing attention on divisive internal issues, but its editor chose to do a feature reporting on the French *FN* split, using the opportunity to dwell also on the leadership dispute in the BNP. Even the party's official organ *British Nationalist* was used to boost Griffin until I gave directions that it should desist from any reporting of BNP activities that might influence the coming leadership contest.

### Nick lays down conditions

A short time after the announcement of Nick Griffin's party leadership challenge in February, one senior member of the party telephoned him and tried to impress upon him what a destructive thing such a challenge would be in the year of the Euro Election. His reply, of which he sent a copy to me, revealed something of the mentality of the man. Actually, the whole of it should be framed and hung up on a wall for all of the party to see, but I am willing to do the next best thing and supply copies to anyone who imagines I am making things up. Suffice here, for economy of space, to quote a short extract. Nick told my colleague that he would be prepared to withdraw his nomination and avoid a leadership election on condition that I, John Tyndall, announce, among other things, the following intention:-

"To stand down as party leader in July next year. This would not prevent him from standing for election to the party leadership in July 2001 if by chance I (Griffin) should make a terrible hash of things."

The reader will clearly be able to perceive here a hi-jacker with a pistol held to my head, accompanied by the demand that I hand over the BNP. But this very reasonable hi-jacker is prepared to put away his pistol and spare me my present discomfort if I oblige him by signing a promissory note whereby the BNP be delivered to him within a stipulated period of time. This is the man who, when we were laying the foundations of the present BNP, was

running begging errands to Colonel Gaddafi, playing 'political soldiers' and living in a now abandoned commune in France!

It is not my habit to do deals with people who engage in moral blackmail of this kind, and I quickly informed Mr. Griffin of the fact.

Another part of what Nick wrote to my colleague is noteworthy. I would be able to make a bid to get my job back should he "by chance make a terrible hash of things." Actually, he is on record as saying much the same thing at a meeting in the Midlands not long afterwards.

But why *should* the party take the chance that Nick Griffin will make a terrible hash of things? If just he were to suffer from such a calamity, it would hardly matter. But the BNP as a whole would suffer — perhaps disastrously and irreparably. Such a chance would amount to a wild gamble. Wild gambles are the kind of things that people or organisations may make when things are going very badly for them and they have nothing to lose. Things have been going pretty well for the BNP over the past few years, and it has a great deal to lose. Why should it make a wild gamble just for Nick Griffin's sake?

### The tasks ahead

The BNP is as yet far from perfect. There are a number of ways in which I know it needs to be improved. These improvements will come if we are afforded a period of internal stability during which we may capitalise on our recent Euro Election campaign and recruit more skilled people. They will not come if we are torn apart by internal conflict.

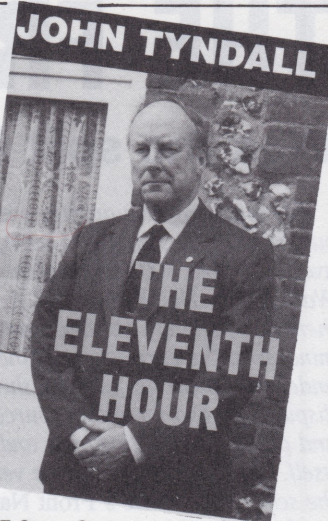
Let me just remind the reader of the record. In the 1980s we grew slowly in an unfavourable political environment while remaining united when other nationalist groups, including those with which Nick Griffin was involved, achieved only failure and splintering.

During the 1990s, in a better environment, we have grown steadily and are now stronger than ever before. In the middle of the decade, when the C18 trouble caused havoc in our party, we lost ground a little. But we duly recovered, and now we can be proud of the remarkable achievement of our Euro Election campaign.

I will repeat those words: "remarkable achievement." Whose words are they? Actually, Nick Griffin's in his article on the subject in *Spearhead* last month.

Why then does Nick want to change things

*The Eleventh Hour*



See page 207 for reference

after the remarkable achievement of which he speaks? He has made his contribution to this remarkable achievement, and there would have been nothing to stop him continuing to make a contribution in the future.

In fact, there are no fundamental differences between Nick Griffin and me as to which way the party should be going from here. The conflict arises solely out of the fact that he wants to be leader.

Does he have the attributes to be leader? In this article I have given some facts which I hope will provide some guidance on this point. Perhaps I may be excused by ending with a quotation from my book *The Eleventh Hour*, which though printed in the new edition last year remains the same as I wrote it in 1986, basing it on my experiences of internal conflict a decade earlier. I said:-

"There is another truth that should be taken into account, and this is that in such a movement any newcomer who enters the ranks after the initial formative period but nevertheless has the qualities to be admitted to the leadership circle will commend himself and establish his credentials, not by setting himself up as a rival to the established leadership, but by joining forces with it and helping it. Indeed, any Johnny-come-lately who has to establish his claims to leadership by forming a rival faction against the leadership in being, and then conducting a power struggle within the movement for the latter's place, proves in that very act his manifest unfitness for the position he has coveted..."

You see, I have been here before, and I have seen it all.

### WRITER'S FOOTNOTE

In a recent circular letter to party officials Nick Griffin, anticipating this article, has predicted that it will contain 'lies' about him, including stories coming from such people as Martin Webster and Ian Anderson. In fact, I know nothing of such stories and would not be interested in them if I did. Everything stated in this article is verifiable *fact*, and can be supported by copies of correspondence, testimony of reliable witnesses or reference to the public record. In the case of the *Cook Report* programme, I do not require the reader to believe what was said by Roger Cook (who of course has his own axes to grind) but only what was said by Nick Griffin himself and his friends who took part in the programme. In the case of the programme *The Lost Race*, nothing has been used from that programme that is not also verifiable *fact* — as acknowledged by Nick Griffin himself. J.T.



# THE FRENCH CONNECTION

## Was the split in the *Front National* establishment-inspired?

*The following two articles were first published in The Spotlight newspaper, available from 300 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20003, U.S.A. We reprint them here, slightly abridged, with an open mind as to the correctness of the theory underlying them. In fact, the theory has been disputed by two reputable sources of news and opinion in South Africa and in France itself. On the other hand, the very timing of the schism in France's Front National, coming as it did just before the party's vitally important Euro Election challenge, does raise serious questions as to whether it had natural causes or was the result of some organised conspiracy by the party's opponents — be these the State, the Left or whatever.*

*Several months on from the time these words were written, there now seems little doubt that that section of the party loyal to Jen-Marie Le Pen has emerged the stronger of the two factions, but the overall damage done to the party by the split was appalling — as can be attested by the fact that its vote dropped from around 14-15 per cent to a mere 5 per cent across France. If the party's enemies did not engineer its break-up, they must be feeling exceedingly grateful to those who did.*

*In the articles, written for American readers, will be found frequent use of the term 'populism', which in the United States is usually taken to be synonymous with nationalism.*

**From The Spotlight,  
February 22nd 1999  
Correspondent: Paul Motier**

PARIS, France — The establishment media went into one of its chronic frenzies against Jean-Marie Le Pen, popular president of France's patriotic National Front during December.

The National Front remains the largest populist party in the world.

The occasion, this time, was gloating over an internal *coup* against Le Pen's leadership. The overthrow was supposed to bury the populist institution once and for all.

The media portrayed the plotters as democracy-loving intellectuals finally rebelling against "dictator Le Pen." The rebels were a motely band of frustrated prima donnas and traitors.

The *coup* was backed by sworn enemies of populism who exploited the egos of the plotters, who were all consumed with envy with the party's successful leadership.

### Who backed the plotters?

Le Pen ordered a full investigation as to the causes of the attempted takeover. The investigation is ongoing.



**JEAN-MARIE LE PEN**  
**Made the Front National of France the most powerful patriotic movement in the world**

First was the incredible suddenness of the *coup*. The plotters owed everything they were and had to Le Pen. If anything, the French leader is guilty of spoiling the conspirators. The plotters were the most demonstrative and vocal in their eternal loyalty to Le Pen until they suddenly struck.

Le Pen created the National Front from nothing and led it to become the largest political party in France, with more than six million voters showing up at the ballot box. The plotters went on the ride which placed



**BRUNO MÉGRET**  
**Chief plotter, he is now politically out in the cold**

them in various elective offices.

The *coup* took Le Pen and all his loyal supporters by surprise.

The investigation has now revealed that enemy agents had been covertly manipulating the weak and the frustrated within the party with a clever mix of ego-stroking and sly appeals to greed and ambition. The plotters were regularly wined and dined by enemy agents posing as wealthy donors to patriotic movements.

At the beginning, the conspirators idealistically wanted Le Pen to pass on his powers to the younger, brighter, more talented and technically advanced patriotic generation that they were. Le Pen was the revered founder and would remain honorary chairman, but it was now time for him to leave the running of the party to them. What egomaniac could resist such siren songs?

Once they had gained the confidence of the plotters, the next stage was the ever-nagging hint of "the money." Their superlative qualities should entitle them not only to succeed Le Pen but also to his money — since retirees like Le Pen do not have many needs.

The money card was well hidden at the beginning of the *coup*. It was then a matter of high principles, best competence to lead, best talent and intelligence.

Now the conspirators have unleashed their furious determination to steal Le Pen's money, which they now claim is theirs.

Le Pen's investigation revealed that funds for the *coup* were channelled by wealthy backers of Jacques Chirac, the Grand Orient President of France, and Feliz Rohatyn, the left-wing billionaire banker of New York's Lazard Freres, appointed by Clinton as U.S. ambassador to France.

Rohatyn is a long-time Israeli fixer who spends most of his tax-paid time interfering in Europe's internal affairs, principally to destroy populist and patriotic movements.

The timing served to destroy the National Front's opportunity to win the next presidential elections.

After the initial shock, Le Pen fought treason right into the gutter from whence it sprang. His greatest asset was the rock-solid support of the people. The rank-and-file stout soldiers of populism had given their loyalty to Le Pen over the years because in their popular wisdom they knew he was honest and competent and, unlike all the other corrupt politicians, Le Pen would never sell them out.

The conspirators have already started to bicker over the distribution of the Le Pen assets. One of the anti-Le Pen gang of four, Yvan Blot, has already split from the plotters and asked to be let back into Le Pen's party.



Blot says he now realises the plotters are being manipulated by the enemy.

With the backing of more than 95 per cent of the rank and file, plus new recruits who were angered by the hate-filled media campaign, Le Pen is actively working for the coming election with renewed vigour.

### From *The Spotlight*, March 1st 1999 Correspondent Paul Motier

PARIS, France — The anti-Le Pen plotters, who staged a *coup* two months ago to depose Jean-Marie Le Pen from the presidency of the National Front, are falling out.

Originally, the conspirators claimed they were motivated by high ideals. They claimed Le Pen was not sufficiently dynamic to win government, that he was too old and therefore should make way to brighter and younger aspirants.

Considering Le Pen's excellent mental and physical condition, the claim did not sit well among the rank and file, who rallied massively behind Le Pen.

Now one of the party's top leaders, who had sided with the Megret faction, has broken rank and has released information which confirmed some of the findings of the investigation launched by Le Pen as to the causes of the plot.

Yvan Blot, a prolific writer, member of the European Parliament and party theorist,

was used to recruit patriotic businessmen. But Blot soon found out that the plotters had been financed by external forces and that money and party position were their main concern.

Blot was repelled from the *coup* when he learned that foreign intelligence services had provided funds along with French international plutocrats, who were panicking over Le Pen's growing success at the ballot box. Le Pen founded the party 25 years ago and built it to be the biggest populist party in the world.

Blot confirmed that:-

- Bruno Megret, the *coup* leader, had asked him to obtain money from Francois Pimault, a French plutocrat who backs French president Jacques Chirac. Pimault is the owner of the huge Printemps department store chain. He is the richest man in France. He told Blot that he would not give any more money since his objective had been achieved by the *coup* itself.

- Blot was also asked to offer, in secret, National Front votes to the Chirac people in exchange for a reintegration into the Gaullist party.

- Blot revealed that the master plotter was Phillipe Olivier, the contact man with the Felix Rohatyn cabal and other anti-populist elements from the United States, including the notorious Anti-Defamation league of B'nai B'rith.

- Olivier is alleged to be a long-standing

secret member of the enigmatic Grand Orient cult, which has a record of infiltration into French politics and left-wing subversion.

Olivier, however, made a critical mistake. He demanded that the Megret conspirators make the secret Grand Orient sign when singing the French national anthem. This is placing the right hand over the heart with the thumb extended towards the neck and the other four fingers horizontal. This is the way Grand Orient criminals recognise each other. That mistake sent whatever militants still siding with the *coup* running back to Le Pen.

- The *coup* timing was ordered by the Grand Orient, to whom both Chirac and Rohatyn belong, to coincide with the National Front campaign for the European elections, where Le Pen was expected to win between 22 and 25 per cent of the national vote. The European Parliament, unlike France, has a proportional system of representation. A big Le Pen win there would completely upset the plans of the globalists.

The conspirators' failure to rally the rank and file of the National Front voters augurs ill for them, particularly as the international moneybags have now given up on them.

The conspiracy to split and destroy the NF has succeeded only in slowing the political momentum of its steady march to power. The conspirators have not succeeded in stealing any of its funds or seriously denting its structure, and Le Pen — who created and built it — remains securely in power.

# ENEMY SCAM OR NOT?

## In the light of developments across the Channel, *Spearhead* takes a deeper look at our local divisions

CONSPIRACY THEORIES of politics and history, like most other ideas, have a lunatic fringe amongst their adherents — cranks who will jump to identify any development they do not like as part of some gigantic master plot hatched at meetings of the Bilderbergers or perhaps by the Elders of Zion. Nevertheless, it is possible for perfectly rational people to believe that conspiracy is strongly present in certain political events for the good reason that those events defy any other explanation.

Looking at the recent schism in the French *Front National*, it would probably be an over-facile summarisation to say that all the right existed on one side and all the wrong on the other. Jean-Marie Le Pen is probably far from perfect. He may well have made some errors in both policy and tactics and, perhaps not least, in his handling of some of his party's internal problems.

At the same time, it seems incredible that those who schemed to overthrow him, presumably being intelligent people, did not have the foresight to think through their

moves and understand that, whatever legitimate grumbles they may have had against their chief, the consequences of a battle with him for control of their party would be infinitely worse than any stemming from an acceptance of the *status-quo*. In the latter case, some of them, by winning Le Pen's confidence and respect, might have been able to influence him more along the ways they wanted in the fullness of time. No leader can be an island; he has to take note of the opinions of those on whom he most relies to carry the common enterprise forward. It is difficult to imagine M. Le Pen not doing this over the many years in which he led the *Front National* successfully from its humble beginnings to become the power in France which, until recently, it was.

It is hard, therefore, to argue with the view that the would-be usurpers in the *FN* were seized by some kind of destructive urge that flew in the face of all practical political reason. Might some of the usurpers themselves have joined the *FN* in the first place for the very purpose of smashing it from the

inside? Or was all the destructive impulse supplied from outside, taking advantage of frailties of character on the part of those inside by way of cunning suggestion and blandishment?

### Exploitation of weaknesses

The latter consideration is important. The theory that an internal division in a political movement is engineered by enemies can be weak if it depends on the assumption that all, or even any one, of the main players in the process are consciously working for those enemies. Things do not always happen in this simplistic way. M. Motier, in his analysis of the split in the *Front National*, has avoided suggesting any such thing. Much more pertinent is his reference to "enemies of populism (nationalism) who exploited the egos and weaknesses of the plotters..." Later he refers to enemy agents "covertly manipulating the weak and the frustrated within the party with a clever mix of ego-stroking and sly appeals to greed and ambition." He goes

*Cont. overleaf*



on to say that the plotters were “regularly wine and dined by enemy agents posing as wealthy donors to patriotic movements.” The scenario here seems quaintly familiar. Talk of right-wing millionaires ready to come forward with ‘big bucks’ if only the party is reformed so as to make its image more ‘respectable’, hints that so and so leader (or leaders) stand(s) in the way of this enlightened policy and that, if only such people can be removed, the sky is the limit, etc., etc. Here appeals to the hugely vain and ambitious can be made to square with a quite sincere desire for political progress, so that conscience can provide the desired backing for action dictated essentially by opportunism — and often also by personal hatreds.

## Parallels

Are there parallels between what has recently happened in France and what is now in danger of happening in the BNP in Britain? Of course, any comparison between the respective strengths of the French and British movements would at the moment be ludicrous, so that the suggestion that the British establishment looks on the BNP with the same fear and alarm as does its French counterpart the party of M. Le Pen would seem far-fetched.

But there have already been many signs that this British establishment is gravely apprehensive of the *potential* of our party in a developing political climate of popular disillusionment and alienation, so that its actual size and electoral support today are not reliable pointers to the way it is regarded by those whose business it is to anticipate coming political trends and, where they appear ‘dangerous’, to nip them in the bud. We saw the reaction of the powers that be following the council election victory at Millwall a few years ago: police raids, wholly unjustified arrests of activists, a flat-out drive to close down the BNP Bookshop, and more. We then saw the C18 scam whereby a Special Branch-controlled group of militants was created to skim off the support of the younger ‘radical’ elements in the party. We saw the building up, with huge financial backing, of the Referendum Party in 1997 and UKIP in 1999, in each case to split the BNP vote. In the latter election we also saw the vicious attempt by the media to link the BNP with the London nail-bomber. Would these operations have been carried out if our party was regarded as ‘no threat’?

But of course by far the most important parallel between recent events in France and Britain has been the coincidence of *timing* in the respective takeover bids for the *FN* and *BNP*. The French operation occurred a few months in advance of this year’s elections to the European Parliament, and effectively crippled the *FN*’s challenge in those elections, as we have seen. The British operation revealed itself as being in the pipeline just as the BNP’s Euro Election campaign was moving into top gear, and the shadow of it hung over the party for the duration of that campaign. It is now



## THE NATIONAL FRONT IN THE 1970s

Seen here marching through Uxbridge during a by-election campaign, the NF was hugely successful during the decade. Yet at two of the peak periods of its success, it was subjected to internal divisions and takeover bids.

scheduled to come to a climax in September, when, though the election is over, we will be right in the midst of a vital recruitment campaign where the objective will be to present our party as an attractive one to the thousands who have recently made enquiries about it and we hope to induce to join us. Could there be any worse time to have a divisive and inevitably acrimonious power-struggle within? We in *Spearhead* are very conscious of this as we put these words to paper, wishing desperately that circumstances did not force us to do so but knowing that, if we remained silent, the consequences could be infinitely worse. We are truly in a position of having to choose the lesser of two evils.

## Lessons from the 1970s

Some of us were in the hugely successful National Front (British) of the 1970s, and the experience of those years was instructive. The decade began with a sly little conspiracy, in 1970-71, to depose the then leader, A.K. Chesterton. An annual general meeting had been held shortly beforehand with not a single dissenting voice raised against AKC. Then, taking advantage of a time just afterwards when he was out of the country, the conspirators struck, addressing an insolent petition of complaints to him drawn up by an *ad-hoc* body grandiosely called the ‘Action Committee’. Within a few weeks, Chesterton resigned in disgust at these shenanigans, partly due to his underestimating the strength of the support he had from loyalist elements in the party.

None of this is to suggest that everything in the NF of that time was perfect. There were several things in the party that called out for improvement, but there was nothing

to stop these improvements being made with AKC still at the helm. It became clear to witnesses at the time that the plotters were moved much more by the desire to get rid of Chesterton than to get the party running better. They did not seem even to have given the slightest thought to who would succeed him, and they certainly had no-one in their own ranks remotely as good. The overall result was that for the next two years the NF was much weaker, rather than stronger, for the *coup*.

Evidence of state complicity in this operation is difficult to pinpoint if we are to rely on accurate information about the backgrounds of the conspirators; such evidence as there is has to be mainly circumstantial. The whole exercise was a destructive one: it did inestimable harm and achieved not the slightest good. As stated earlier in the context of what has recently happened in France, if political enemies did not engineer this operation, they had much reason to be grateful to those who did.

The British NF struggled on until 1972, when the then leader John O’Brien resigned and, with a handful of followers, attempted to form a breakaway group. Was O’Brien an establishment plant? Those around at the time and acquainted with him thought probably not. He seemed to be basically a decent and well-intentioned man but none too strong, and easily influenced by others. As for those others, they included one or two exceedingly shady characters with political backgrounds that always seemed to escape scrutiny.

## Tyndall leads NF forward

Upon the departure of O’Brien and his supporters, John Tyndall took over the leadership of the National Front. It is worth



noting that he never sought this position. He had been a Chesterton loyalist during the previous division, and at one stage during the O'Brien reign he had talked the latter out of resigning at a time when he would have been his certain successor had that happened.

From this time (Summer 1972), the NF entered a period of spectacular growth and success. Membership increased rapidly. Election results improved by leaps and bounds, and by February 1974 the party had expanded sufficiently to be able to field 54 candidates in the general election of that month and obtain broadcasting time on TV and radio. And that was not all. A further election was called in October of the same year, and this time the NF was able to put up 90 candidates and again get on TV and radio.

By all reasonable calculation, the party had done well in just over two years and its leadership been vindicated. Yet, incredibly, Tyndall was manoeuvred out later in October by a ten-member cabal sitting on the National Directorate. It later became clear that most of the planning going into this move was taking place just before the general election, when Tyndall was concentrating 100 per cent on the election campaign but his adversaries apparently had time for other priorities.

Tyndall was succeeded by John Kingsley Read, whose reign lasted for 16 months. During those months much of the progress made during the previous two years was thrown away and the party was racked by division. The Read circle then over-reached themselves. They attempted to drum Tyndall and his followers out of the party altogether but were thwarted by a court action brought by the latter against them. They then promptly attempted to split the NF by launching a breakaway which they called the 'National Party'. This new group had a short life and duly went into oblivion. Years later when Read died in 1985 he received an obituary in *Searchlight* magazine in which it was revealed that he had been one of Gerry Gable's undercover agents.

## Further growth

Tyndall & Co. took over again in February 1976 where they had left off 16 months earlier. Again the party prospered mightily. Sometime around 1978, its membership was estimated at about 12,000. By June 1979 it had grown sufficiently to be able to put up 301 candidates — no, you have not misread that figure: 301 — in the next general election.

The decision to go for this number of candidates was deliberately made by agreement of the party's Directorate in full knowledge of the fact that dispersal of resources would greatly limit the input that could be made into each seat. It was decided to go for publicity first and votes second. In the outcome, the votes were also affected by Mrs. Thatcher outflanking the NF by appearing to steal many of its policies.

But though the overall size of the NF vote

in 1979 was not high, the party's achievement in advancing so far as to be able to fight over 300 seats was tremendous. Again, the leadership could point to spectacular success over a period of just over three years — after first having to dig the party out of a mess into which other people had landed it.

Yet again, a *coup* against this leadership was attempted later in 1979. This time the would-be successor was Andrew Fountaine. Fountaine was certainly a genuine nationalist, though a misguided one, but the real brains and driving force behind the takeover bid was a man called Paul Kavanagh, a shadowy character who had come into the party from nowhere about four years earlier and not long afterwards disappeared, not to be seen or heard of again. Opinion is almost unanimous that Kavanagh was working for the establishment.

The striking fact about the two takeover bids made in 1974 and 1979 was that they occurred just at times when the National Front had enjoyed periods of considerable success — not success on the scale needed to take it into the political mainstream and within reach of power; that was at the time unattainable under any leadership. But the success was undoubted in relation to what was possible and what had gone before. The party had climbed several rungs up the ladder towards the eventual achievement of its aims, and was poised to make yet further progress had internal stability been preserved.

It is quite common and normal in political parties for there internal divisions and demands for changes of leadership in times of failure, when achievable goals are not met and frustrated hopes might fairly be put down to faulty direction. But these two attempted *coups* occurred in very different circumstances. This fact, together with the known characters of certain personnel involved, provides extremely strong circumstantial evidence of politically hostile forces at work behind them.

## Slow progress but no trouble

By contrast with the NF in the previous decade, growth in the British National Party in the 1980s was extremely slow. Political conditions were not favourable for nationalists anywhere and no group accomplished much. Election results were derisory and recruitment of new members into the BNP barely exceeded drop-out of old ones. If our party could point to any success at all, it was the mere fact of its survival at the end of the decade with no internal divisions at a time when all other nationalist groups had constantly splintered, disintegrated or gone into oblivion.

But this fact of there being no internal divisions is interesting. If ever there was a time when such divisions might have occurred by natural process, this was it. Why then did the BNP suffer no significant internal trouble, no disaffection against the leadership and no attempted takeovers during those difficult and frustrating years, then in

the late 1990s, after vastly greater progress and success, encounter those very things in a most lethal mixture? Again as in 1974 and 1979, what we are witnessing is internal disruption just at a time when there is the very least reason for it.

Those who would decry the conspiracy angle, and put these divisions down just to natural forces at work, will have to confess that they are hard-put for explanations as to why those natural forces of disruption come repeatedly to the surface in good times but remain dormant at other times.

And such a dismissive standpoint becomes all the less tenable when we observe what has been happening in France — again just at a time of spectacular progress and immense opportunities for yet further progress. Here appears to be just one more example of the built-in tendency of patriotic movements to self-destruct at moments of health, vigour and great opportunity — unless we are prepared to admit that the destruction is perhaps *not* self-inflicted but is engineered from outside.

Absolute proof of any conspiracy at work in these things is always difficult to obtain — for the precise reason that conspirators work in the dark and take care not leave clues lying around if they can help it. If proof were easy to find, such affairs would not be conspiracies in the first place.

We therefore have to depend, as indicated before, on *circumstantial* evidence. It is our view that the circumstantial evidence of external conspiracy behind the internal troubles of both the French *Front National* and the British BNP is extremely strong when all the factors examined here are taken into account.

We reiterate, this does not necessarily have to mean that those people engaged at high-profile level in the disruptive process know precisely what they are doing and approve of its purpose. It is only required that they be people of human weaknesses that render them vulnerable to manipulation by others. This appears to be M. Motier's theme in his analysis of what has been going on in France. It could very well equally be the explanation of what has been going on in Britain.

## CHANGE OF EDITORSHIP

This is to inform readers that, as from this issue and until further notice, John Tyndall has resumed the editorship of *Spearhead*. Most readers will be aware that for the past three years Nick Griffin has been editor in everything but name.

Will all contributors of articles and letters please henceforth send them for the attention of Mr. Tyndall. The same applies to activity reports being sent in by British National Party units.

Mr. Tyndall will be taking care of the editorship and production of *Spearhead* just until an alternative editor and production manager can be found.



# PERCEPTION AND SURVIVAL

*Dr. W.L. PIERCE looks into the pathology of crowd behaviour*

*The following article was first published in 1987 in National Vanguard, available from Box 90, Hillsboro, West Virginia 24946, U.S.A. We reproduce it here slightly abridged and with grateful acknowledgements.*

**ONE of the more useful systems according to which men can be categorised uses as its criterion their inclination and ability to act as responsible individuals. In its crudest form this system places each man or woman into one of two categories: mass or individual. In the first category are all of those persons whose constitution is such that the urge to conform in belief and behaviour to the crowd overwhelms any urge to think or act independently. In the second category are those able and willing to depart from the crowd in thought and action if their reason and instinct tell them that they should.**

The relative sizes of the two categories change, but at all times in the recorded history of our race the first category has always been much larger than the second. That is a necessary condition for social stability and for the growth of civilisation. It is this necessity that has bred into us the urge to conform; a race without it simply could not maintain the degree of social co-operation required to compete effectively against other races, in war or in peace.

But at all times it has been the minority of individuals, able to overcome the urge to conform and inclined to strike out in new directions — morally, politically, artistically, technologically, or otherwise — which has provided the variation necessary for social and cultural evolution.

Thus, both categories are essential for a progressive society: the first for the mere existence of the society, and the second for its progress.

Today the race is faced with a threat to its survival rather different from any it has encountered heretofore. A closer look at the aforementioned system for categorising ourselves, as members of the crowd or as individuals, may help us better to understand our present situation.

## **Difficulty of communication**

First, we should note that there is a marked difficulty of communication between the members of the two categories. The members of the mass have difficulty in empathising with or understanding those whose beliefs and behaviour differ markedly from the crowd's norms, and tend to regard them as 'odd' or even deranged. At the same time, individuals who are following a moral imperative which leads them away from the mass — and most of the readers of this magazine are assumed to be in this category — have a tendency to regard the members of the mass as stupid for not

being able to understand issues and events as the individuals understand them, or as perverse — for understanding but continuing nevertheless on the wrong course.

So we have a situation today where a minority of individuals in the race are conscious of certain destructive trends — non-white immigration into white areas, increasing miscegenation, a low white birthrate, the growing concentration of power in the hands of alien minorities — and feel a moral obligation to take action against these trends, or at least to raise an alarm. And their natural tendency is to rail against the mass for being too stupid to see the danger they see, or for ignoring it because of cowardice or an egoistic lack of any feeling of responsibility, or for exacerbating it from motives of greed or malice.

When we look more closely at the members of the mass, however, we see that, although there is stupidity, cowardice, irresponsibility, greed and malice aplenty, the common element responsible for their failure to resist the destruction of their race is something else: it is an overwhelming need to conform.

There are, of course, liberal ideologues: people who, whether from the trauma of improper potty training or some other psychic quirk, feel a compulsion to maximise the world's entropy. But most people are not ideologues; most people are completely unsystematic in their approach to life.

Thus, there are men and women of greater than average perceptiveness and analytical ability, bearing no self-conscious allegiance to liberalism, as brave physically, as unselfish, and as benevolent as most people, who refuse to acknowledge the racial danger of non-white immigration or to admit the fact of minority media control, even when presented with incontrovertible evidence. It is not that they *will* not have an unpopular opinion or admit a disapproved fact into their minds; the difficulty is that they *cannot*.

The problem, in the majority of cases, is not in people's ideologies; it is the conformation of their neural systems. Just as there are brave men who will not hesitate to stand up to a larger man on a matter of honour, but who become physically ill at the thought of being placed in a certain setting — perhaps a very high, exposed place, or a tiny, closed room — so are there a great many men and women who feel an irresistible, primeval terror welling up from the depths of their souls at the thought of being out of favour with the crowd. This terror overwhelms reason, courage, and every generous altruistic impulse in them. It controls their thinking and behaviour as surely as acrophobia prevents its victim earning a living as a steeplejack.

Only in this way is it possible to explain a number of social phenomena of our times.

Consider, for example, the drastic change during the past two decades in the attitude of the white majority towards miscegenation. The same men and women who, in 1967, at age 25, expressed strong disapproval of inter-racial marriage now, at age 45, smile benevolently on the growing number of racially mixed couples around them. Their generally conservative or liberal dispositions may not have changed appreciably, except for the expected shift toward conservatism due to aging, but on this issue there has been a radical change.

Similar shifts toward an acceptance of other practices or groups strongly disapproved before — homosexual behaviour, Jews, non-white immigrants — are equally remarkable in their magnitude and rapidity.

## **The way things were**

Historically, the attitudes of peoples on such basic issues have been much more resistant to change. Greeks and Turks have hated each other for many generations. For centuries, Gypsies have been attracted irresistibly to fortune-telling as a profession. Homosexuality has been anathema throughout the history of western civilisation; nearly 1,900 years ago the Roman writer Tacitus noted that the Germanic tribes customarily put to death anyone exhibiting this vice. Well, the Greeks and Turks still hate each other, and Gypsies still tell fortunes. But within recent memory buggery has ceased being a despised crime and become a 'civil right' protected by statute in many areas of the United States.

Responsible for these selective revolutions in public attitudes is a deliberately engineered change in the *perception* of mass norms. This is something quite new in human affairs, in that the perception precedes the reality, rather than the other way round. It is a consequence of the role played by the news and entertainment media — especially television — in the modern world.

Before the Industrial Revolution, people perceived the beliefs and behaviour of others directly. The village, consisting of people who all knew one another from birth to death, was the setting in which the crowd's norms were manifested. The urbanisation which accompanied industrialisation began changing the ways in which people perceived others. In cities, people were surrounded by strangers instead of those whom they knew intimately. Their views of the world began being shaped more by impersonal media — newspapers and books — rather than exclusively by direct personal observation and communication.

Television completed the process in the period immediately after the Second World War. The average city-dweller today may spend more of his waking hours away from his television receiver than exposed to it, but it is



the time spent watching the illuminated screen which is most important in forming his perception of what others believe. His workday in the shop or the office is taken up with mechanical tasks in a relatively fixed setting, but in his evenings and weekends sprawled before his television set he is exposed to a thousand different aspects of the human drama: family life and young singles playing the mating game; life among the proles and life in the corporate boardroom; the life of the hospital nurse, the trial lawyer, the criminal and the private detective; of Star Trekkers aboard their spaceship and Army medical corpsmen in Korea. Every possible human situation, every type of human relationship, and every conceivable moral decision are portrayed over and over again. These portrayals take the place of real-life experience, to a very large degree, in shaping the beliefs and behaviour of television-viewers.

### Fiction merging with reality

The average screen-watcher does not remind himself that what he is watching is not real, and that it may not even be realistic. When he sees the characters on the screen react to a certain situation in a certain way, the effect is much the same as if he had observed that situation in real life. And if he is a member of the mass, the effect will be to move his own attitudes toward those displayed by the actors.

By the time he has seen abhorrence expressed on the screen a few dozen times toward Whites who, in one way or another, show that they are 'racists' — perhaps by being less than enthusiastic about an affair between a daughter and her black boyfriend, or by telling a black joke at the office — he is thoroughly convinced, at a subconscious level, that the way for him to avoid being abhorred by his neighbours and co-workers is to suppress any tendency in himself to behave the way the 'racists' on the screen behaved. The next step is to express abhorrence himself towards anyone in real life who behaves in a similar way. Thus, reality follows perception.

And the masters of perception — which is to say the people who design and create the soap-operas and the situation comedies — become the masters of reality. Over the course of the last few decades they have transformed reality in a revolutionary way — a way calculated to increase their own power while weakening and sickening the mass for whom they mould the perception of attitudinal and behavioural norms.

It should be noted again at this point that there are other forces at work besides this compulsion to conform. When we shake our heads in disbelief at the behaviour of secret police agents, news reporters and bureaucrats, for example, and are shocked by their utter indifference to the interests of their own race, we are witnessing elements who have not only a weaker than normal sense of individual responsibility but also a vested personal interest in serving the enemies of our race.

The secret policeman understands well enough that it is not the law he is defending, but the régime which pays him. Only a man

with an unusual degree of personal callousness could undertake such work.

Journalists are notorious for their inability to entertain an independent thought, but they also have been steeped in an especially virulent strain of liberalism since their schooldays. Journalism departments at virtually every university in America have been taken over by conscious disseminators of this poison. The journalist, therefore, conforms tightly to the norm of a special crowd — that of his fellow journalists — rather than to that of the general mass of citizens. Thus, the journalist belongs to a minority for which there is no noticeable lag between perception and reality.

And the first rule of existence for bureaucrats always has been: "Don't stick your neck out." The second rule is: "Keep your back covered." An unusually strong instinct for self-preservation is coupled in the bureaucrat with an extraordinarily weak sense of personal responsibility. Both tendencies, of course, serve to reinforce conformity.

Then there are our 'leaders', the lawyer-politicians who strut on the public stage and provide cover for the backstage wire-pullers. Oversize egos separate them from the mass, as well as an overdeveloped greed. For the most part they are individuals, but certainly responsible individuals. They pay lip-service to mass mores, but the reason is opportunism rather than fear of being different.

For the average citizen, however, it is the instinctive compulsion to conform to perceived patterns of belief and behaviour which makes him such malleable clay in the hands of the masters of the controlled media. He observes the behaviour of actors in the artificial world created by the media masters and he attempts to conform to it, even if he is an otherwise perceptive and intelligent person. He spends night after night, for year after year, soaking up and involuntarily assimilating the subtle poison of *All in the Family* or *MASH* or *The Cosby Show*. And then he smiles benevolently when his government lets in another million non-white immigrants into the United States and passes laws intended to end white civilisation in South Africa.

This instinctive trait in the mass, so necessary for stability under normal circumstances, is the Achilles heel which has permitted a tiny minority of aliens to gain a virtual death-grip on the Western World and lead it, without even a struggle, to the slaughterhouse. With the media in different hands in the future, the hands of our own kinsmen, the same trait can be invaluable in leading our people to a much more progressive outlook than they have ever before shared in the mass.

### What is to be done?

But now, in our hour of peril, what is to be done about it?

First, we can understand and take it to heart. We can stop gnashing our teeth and wringing our hands over the failure of the white masses to respond to our message. We can be fully conscious of the fact that a direct approach to the masses, intended to educate

them or stir their idealism, cannot succeed, in itself, in changing their attitudes or rousing them to action. We can, therefore, focus our direct efforts at education or inspiration of the minority of individuals. There are many thousands of them out there who *can* be moved. We need to inform them, inspire them, organise them and mobilise them.

Second, we can approach the masses in a manner consistent with their nature, instead of continuing to waste precious time in futile direct efforts. The only way to change their attitudes is to change their perception of crowd norms. If one were able to disrupt the means available to our media-controllers of projecting their own contrived images of crowd-approved behaviour and attitudes, the fight would be more than half won, because instinctive tendencies would begin reasserting themselves, even in the absence of new images. The large-scale disruption of the controlled entertainment media is a task which must await other developments, however.

***The average screen-watcher does not remind himself that what he is watching is not real, and that it may not even be realistic. When he sees the characters on the screen react to a certain situation in a certain way, the effect is much the same as if he had observed that situation in real life.***

For the immediate future, we are constrained to competition with the mass media rather than their disruption. And that competition must be in the field of entertainment rather than in fields more commonly considered 'educational'. Fiction, not fact, is what moves the mass mind. It is through his recreational reading and television-viewing that the average member of the mass has been subverted, and it is through the same media that he must be led back to healthy attitudes and opinions again.

Novels, comic books and romance and adventure magazines have been accessible media all along, even if we have exploited them only minimally. Now, with the growing universality of the VCR, the video medium also is accessible to us.

Nearly every entertainment format used by the controlled broadcasting industry — talk show, game show, comedy series, soap opera, drama — can be adapted to low-budget video production. The same channels of distribution already established for printed materials can be used for video cassettes.

Whether or not these channels will be used effectively and developed further will depend upon the capabilities and determination of a few individuals who have committed themselves to destroying the evil which has overtaken their race in this century, and creating the possibility for a healthy and progressive future.



# THE DECLINE AND FALL OF EXCELLENCE

**N.G. CHARNLEY** *observes the levelling down tendency at work in many places*

THE MESSIAH of excellence has been persecuted by the scribes and pharisees of envy and mediocrity, and condemned to death. Moreover, anything that has as much as touched the hem of the robe of excellence has also been condemned and sacrificed to the false god of equality.

Envy is the driving force of this new religion of equality, envy that knows but never will admit that people are not equal in their abilities; envy that relentlessly and malignantly prosecutes its unholy cause through politics, through education, through the arts and in many areas elsewhere.

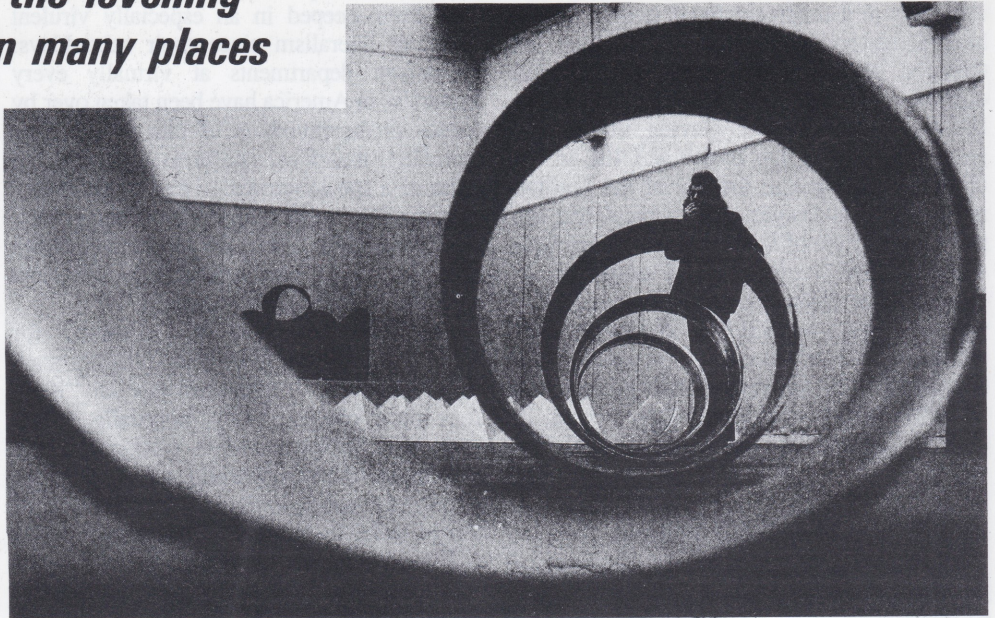
Envy in its many forms, it could be argued, makes an effective recruiting sergeant for most political systems. For instance, the communist covets his neighbour's ox; the socialist has no ox but hates anyone who has one; the capitalist covets *all* the oxen; the liberal treats the ox as his equal — as long as it does not covet his daughter. On the other hand, the nationalist will endeavour to see to it that everyone deserving of an ox shall have an ox.

Circa 1960, the axis of envy and mediocrity mobilised and declared war on excellence, with the first casualty being the BBC's Third Programme (now known as Radio 3). Although the Third was an exemplar in all that the present Radio 3 is not, it mustered barely a quarter of a million listeners. Broadcasters then spoke in perfect English with beautifully modulated voices, and were politely and deferentially, yet delightfully and disarmingly, formal — not, as now, patronisingly pally and ingratiatingly and distastefully familiar.

## The assault on education

In the same decade, the equalisers infiltrated the field of education to hunt down excellence on a mission of search-and-destroy. Teachers who had swallowed whole the pernicious nonsense of *Das Kapital*, but had no more than nibbled at real English literature, began to 'harmonise' ability by teaching children that spelling, punctuation and grammar were 'élitist' stuff that only the bourgeoisie bothered about. The miasma of envy lay so dense in the dank educational hollows that some so-called teachers went as far as to reprimand parents for teaching their children to read, protesting that this gave the children and 'unfair advantage' over others.

Those children lucky enough to circumvent the comprehensive slough and stay



## THE DEBASEMENT OF ART

This meaningless piece of metal, resembling a spring, is seen in a gallery with the 'artist' standing in the background. This kind of second-rate rubbish is eagerly promoted by the anti-excellence lobby in the cultural world.

on the straight and narrow of grammar and assisted-places schools found further perils waiting for them at the colleges and universities. These also had been infected by the bug of equality, and began to 'harmonise' exam marks by robbing bright Peter to pay dim Paul.

A.N. Wilson, the novelist and columnist, was formerly a tutor at Oxford University, and in his column in the *Evening Standard* told of one of his students who could not use the dictionary because she had not learnt the alphabet, incredible though it may seem. This implies that just about anybody can bluff his way into a university in the prevailing climate of equality. One so-called 'university' is even offering a degree course in the intellectually demanding discipline of darts! Will this subject be a branch of the humanities or of the sciences? Will the graduate in it be a BSc, a BA or merely a waster of tax-payers' money?

Every ridiculous Dotheboys Hall has now gathered unto itself the undeserved title of 'university'. If the equalisers continue to have their way, every young person shall attend one of these pretentious seats of 'learning', where he or she will read such enlightening subjects as darts, sociology, keeping gerbils in a council flat, the life and times of *Coronation Street*, the ascent of the couch potato, the decline and fall of real ale, and heaven knows what other nonsense — labouring all the while under the delusion that he or she consorts with 'higher education'.

A moment's study of the Stanford-Binet graph of the distribution of intelli-

gence will convince all but the closed-minded zealots of equality that only about seventeen suitors in every hundred are worthy of the hand of higher education. The also-rans, with little or no academic ability, are constrained to effect more morganatic unions with that intellectual lady in one or another of the simulacra, attending such functions as remedial classes and lectures from marxist tutors until such time as baccalaureates as worthless as Honours are handed out.

## Degeneration of politics

What little remains of the spirit of excellence in politics is being slowly but surely exorcised. The House of Lords, that Maginot Line of moderation and common sense that stands between the people and the wanton excesses and treachery of their elected representatives lies under attack from socialist envy, which, as with General Mola, has a fifth column already within the House. Many of the members of the Lower House are undesirables, and it would, I submit, be much more edifying to political life and beneficial to the nation as a whole for us to be rid of the turbulent Commons.

The hereditary Peers did not push themselves forward to gain powerful sinicures, nor did they trick us into the EU. Nor need they fear the fickle voter, who before a general election leans one way in the cold wind of a rise in the interest rates, and then quite the other in the warm breeze of thawing taxes. The Peers take no bribes for asking loaded questions in the House, nor do they need



to weigh party interests, as members of the Commons constantly do, against those of the nation as a whole.

## Corruption of the Arts

In their fervour to burn the heretic of excellence at the stake, the witch-hunters of mediocrity have not overlooked the arts. They have fomented a latter-day peasants' revolt by encouraging a plethora of Plebeian publications purporting to be 'poetical' works, to be perpetrated on the unsuspecting public in paperback and even in hardback. The odious Channel Four held a poetry competition which a black girl won with the most appalling piece of gibberish in 'Rap' style. This was only to be expected of the equalisers, who, for their subversive reasons, champion: writing that flagrantly disregards the rules of grammar; writing that lurches unintelligibly from one misspelt word to the next; writing that has never heard of literary devices (and there are many); writing that has never made the acquaintance of rhyme or rhythm; writing that strives to express its trivial ideas with the fluency of a drunken man newly deprived of his tongue, and then calls itself 'poetry'.

In promoting the interests of mediocrity, the Arts Council finds itself at liberty to disburse large sums of taxpayers', and recently of Lottery, money to charlatans, who then add insult to injury by perpetrating upon the hapless taxpayers such works of art as randomly piled bricks (which may be seen on any building or demolition site) and gory



## THE PRODUCTS OF LEVELLING DOWN IN 'EDUCATION'

This system, with its assaults against national, racial and personal pride, turns out grotesque specimens like the ones seen here. In a society in which all are 'equal' they are regarded as as good as anyone else!

anatomical sections of butchered cattle (which may be seen in any filthy slaughterhouse during opening hours).

The said Arts Council — over which governments maintain they have no control or influence — is in effect the secret agency, the MI6, of the egalitarian movement, commissioned expressly to fatten the golden calf of mediocrity and starve the messiah of excellence to death.

In the attempt to assume an air of

respectability, the forces of envy and mediocrity have formalised their union and live together in the house of Political Correctness, from whence they have preached to and converted many of the feeble-minded and the spiritually halt and lame. If Britain's attenuated heritage of greatness is to be restored before it vanishes for ever, this house must be burnt to the ground and the ashes scattered in the bracing winds of patriotism and nationalism.

## ELECTION REPLACEMENT FUND

Target 25,000

All readers will be aware of the British National Party's tremendous achievement in raising the necessary money to put up the full complement of candidates in England and Scotland in the recent Euro Election.

There has been one drawback in all this, however. Eventually, all expenditures required in contesting the election ran well ahead of the total of money raised. In addition to this, with supporters naturally giving top priority to contributing to the Election Fund, there was during the year a considerable shortfall in normal donations coming into party headquarters. As a result, it was not possible to meet routine running expenses out of routine income.

The result was that the party was only able to reach its election targets — *and* cover routine running costs — by digging deeply into a reserve fund that has been available as a result of a deceased supporter thoughtfully remembering the party in his will.

The money in this reserve fund had been invested in a building society, with the party drawing on the interest but never the capital. This interest was most valuable to us in enabling us to meet regular expenses, usually printing costs.

Now that the election is over, we want to put back as much as possible into this reserve fund so that the party can still continue to benefit from the income available through the interest. Some money has now been put back but it is necessary to put back considerably more.

The BNP has therefore launched the Election Replacement Fund, with a target of £25,000. We hope very much that supporters will contribute generously so that this target may shortly be achieved, while at the same time the party will have sufficient funds in its current account to be able to meet its commitments over the remainder of the current year.

Donations should be made out to the British National Party and marked 'Election Replacement Fund', then sent to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Receipts will only be sent for contributions of £10.00 or over unless specifically requested, in which case SAE would be appreciated.



# The truth about 'institutional racism'

**Whites, says ROBERT COLBY, are now the only group whose interests are not being promoted by state institutions, such as TV and the law**

THERE has been much talk in the controlled media recently about 'institutional racism' within the police, the education system, the media and other public bodies. The very phrase 'institutional racism' of course conceals the hidden liberal agenda, implying that anything which protects or advances the interests of the white majority in our own country is somehow wrong, and therefore needs to be rectified. In fact, an objective examination of what is actually happening quickly reveals that the only people to be the victims of serious and sustained 'institutional racism' are — you've guessed it — native British Whites!

## ANTI-WHITE BIAS ON TELEVISION

One of the most powerful state institutions — some would argue the most powerful — is of course the BBC, particularly BBC Television. Is television 'racist' in the liberal sense of the word? It is hard to see in what way ethnic minorities are being abused, under-represented or attacked in any way on BBC TV (or indeed any of the independent TV networks). On the contrary, the liberal élite who control this formidable propaganda tool seem to go out of their way to show the 'ethnics' up almost always in the most positive light. Indeed, liberal sensitivities on this subject are now so acute that there is a tremendous outcry from the chattering classes if a member of an ethnic minority is shown in an unflattering situation.

Witness the squeals of protest a few months ago when a black character in the popular soap *Coronation Street* was depicted as a burglar. To pacify the 'anti-racist' lobby, it now usually happens that on the rare occasions when a TV crime drama features a black or Asian lawbreaker this will be balanced by the appearance of an admirable police constable from one of the ethnic minorities taking part in his arrest, and then probably a lawyer from one of those minorities acting as prosecution counsel in his trial — not to mention, of course, the good dusky doctor who will be found treating him if he gets hurt!

Dramatic portrayals of pimps, drug-dealers, muggers, rapists and other unsavoury characters in the various soaps are almost always played as, and by, Whites.

Readers of this article will be all too familiar with the following storyline:-

Evil white 'racist' leads hate campaign against innocent and lovable black character, culminating in a dramatic and shocking act of violence. At this

point, the white racist's plan backfires. His petrol bomb explodes prematurely (indicating also that he is stupid), engulfing him in flames likely to result in a well-deserved death. But wait! His intended black victim happens to come along at that very moment,

and selflessly risks his own life to save the racist. Recovering in his hospital bed, the hapless white man is sternly admonished by a liberal policeman/doctor/nurse (very possibly black) on the evils of racism.

## SOAPS

### uncovered SOAPVINE

From the Street to the Square, queen of the soaps, Tina Baker, has the latest gossip on your favourite shows

**● GREAT SCOTT!**  
Toby Cockerell, who used to be *Emmerdale's* Scott Windsor until they brought in 'hunkier' Ben Freeman to take over the role, is now playing Marcus' wife Portia (left) in a production of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* at London's Globe Theatre. And very nice in his frock he looks too!

**● DOME'S DAY**  
*EastEnders* will be changing its title sequence in order to put the Millennium Dome on the map from this summer.

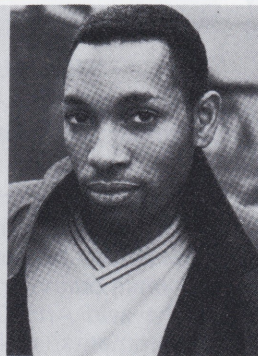
**● CHRIS'S CLANGER**  
Corrie's Chris Bisson made a boo boo when acclaimed actor Ben Kingsley came to congratulate him after a performance at London's Royal Court. 'I thought "who's this bald geezer"', remembers an embarrassed Chris, now romancing Leanne as Vikram. Luckily Ben didn't mind at all.

**● RED RAVER**  
*Family Affairs'* Barbara Young, slightly dotty and soon to be completely barking Sadie Hargreaves, has come to love her red hair — which she dyed for the role. 'I hated it at first,' admits the veteran actress. 'I once got up to go to the loo in the middle of the night, spotted my reflection and almost frightened myself to death!'

### SOAP UPDATE

Want to know what's going on in the top soaps? Call our own Tina Baker to get the latest plots, the behind-the-scenes gossip and the making of the shows  
**0906 472 7222**  
Calls cost 60p a minute

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## LENNY'S GOTTA GO

### EASTENDERS

There are few in Walford who haven't been dragged into the Saskia murder inquiry and for some it's too much. One victim is Lenny and this week he decides to hot-foot it out of the Square.

Lenny's working for a murderer, living with a murderer, his best mate Hugh has left and Barry's not been the same since he teamed up with Nat,' says Des Coleman, who plays the confused character. 'Plus, the police are giving him hassle because they think he's got more to do with the murder than he's letting on.'

For Des (above), now starring in West End musical *Rent*, parting from his *EastEnd* chums was tough. His final scene was with pal Dean Gaffney, who plays Robbie Jackson. 'I think Dean nearly started crying,' Des smiles. 'We're great friends off set. Not only that, it was my last *EastEnders* scene ever, so it was hard for me, too.'

But Des is delighted with his new role. 'I'm really excited. It's different to *EastEnders* — as an actor you like fresh challenges.'

Unmissable episode: Tuesday

## CAN DAD BAIL OUT JAILBIRD MATT

### EASTENDERS

As Matthew languishes in prison in a desperate state, Joe Absalom, the talented young actor who plays him, is having the time of his life — and finding solace for his alter ego in the support of the viewing public.

'I hope he gets away with it, poor bloke,' says Joe (below with Leila Birch as Teresa di Marco). 'He's had a bit of a tough time, hasn't he?'

At the beginning of the week, Matthew looks to have all but given up and is, Joe says, 'off the scale' and heading for a complete mental breakdown.

In contrast the actor seems to be positively thriving on his

extra workload — and it's attention he's receiving.

'I'm really enjoying myself he says, 'I'm getting lots of feedback from the general public, who usually shout "You're innocent" and I shout back "Hooray!"'

Meanwhile Matthew, who can only hope that he will eventually be found not guilty, can look forward to being reunited with his screen dad within the next few weeks.

'I do know that Matthew's dad Michael is coming back to the Square, and stays around for a few months,' reveals Joe. 'That's great for Matthew because he's really going to need him.'

Unmissable episode: Monday



## BENJI'S LOVE DEMAND

### FAMILY AFFAIRS

As schoolboy Benji McHugh, he's at the centre of *Family Affairs'* most controversial storyline — a 15-year-old involved in steamy extra-curricula activities with his teacher. But teenage actor Junior T. Laniyan believes the relationship is morally wrong.

'Although I think Benji and Maggie are well-matched, I do disapprove of their relationship because she's his teacher. Plus, he's under-age so it's legally wrong. 'She's a lot older, too. I know the age-gap only seems to be an issue in Western culture but I wouldn't go for an older woman — although put me in that situation and who knows... No, seriously, I think for me the cut-off age would be 19.'

I've had such a mix of women chatting me up. I get the 13-year-olds chasing me down the street, and also the older ones, too — late teens and even a couple of women in their 30s,' he says, somewhat alarmed. 'I was in my bank the other week and this woman, who was about 34, started telling me how sexy I was. I just mumbled "thanks, bye" and left as quick as I could!'

Unmissable episodes: Tues, Fri



## ETHNIC MINORITIES UNDER-REPRESENTED?

This is a not untypical page from a recent issue of the *TV Times*. The black actor at the top has a role in *Eastenders*. At the bottom is a picture of a white schoolteacher and her black pupil toyboy from *Family Affairs*. All par for the course on the silver screen these days!



This liberal morality tale is simply a slightly more sophisticated version of those mawkish 'anti-racist' films from the 1960s, often starring the likes of Sidney Poitier. The liberal agenda which underpins this type of nonsense might at first seem so laughable that no intelligent, independently minded person could swallow it — until it is remembered that the majority of people in our educationally dumbed-down society are *not* intelligent or independently minded enough to work things out for themselves. Nick Griffin (*Spearhead* No. 361) gave a precise figure on this:-

"The most crucial fact of all is that diffusion research all over the world has shown that only a very small proportion of any given population — in the region of a mere 2.5 per cent — will ever make up their own minds to adopt a new innovation."

How often have you heard someone self-righteously proclaim: "Of course, I don't believe what I see on TV" — only to hear him a few minutes later quite unconsciously parroting some liberal jargon he's picked up from the box?

## NO JOKE

Promotion of the liberal agenda on television, whilst mostly unsubtle, is in fact far from being laughable or puerile. It works, to a very great extent. Most people watch television to be entertained, and those who control the medium are well aware of this. This is why most propaganda is disseminated, not through news or documentary programmes, when people are more 'on their guard', but through entertainment items such as the soaps and popular 'dramas'. This is why shows like *Eastenders* portray a kind of liberal fantasy world, free from racial conflict (unless introduced by sinister 'outsiders'), where homosexual and bi-sexual characters rub shoulders with the rest of the community at the *Queen Vic* (with no adverse criticism or comment, even from the older people there), and the only person with AIDS is a heterosexual. In this Alice-through-the-looking-glass world of liberalism, anything goes, whether it be drug-taking, incest, homosexuality or mixed marriages.

## ANTI-WHITE STEREOTYPING

If non-Whites have little cause for concern over 'institutional racism' in the media, what of the majority white population? Here there is cause for a great deal of concern. White people are regarded as fair game for racial stereotyping. Any insult, falsehood or attack may be levelled at us through the medium of television, and we will not find pro-white 'watchdogs' then raising protest on our behalf. Whole TV mini-series have been created to portray white history in a bad light. Anyone watching *Roots* could be forgiven for thinking that white people were the sole perpetrators of slavery and Africans its sole victims. Never mind that slavery in America and the British Empire lasted barely two hundred years, whilst elsewhere it existed for thousands of years — and *still* exists.

And as for those beastly Germans, of course, a multi-billion-dollar entertainment industry has been created to vilify them. It has long been a principle of law in civilised countries that if someone is charged with a crime they are at least permitted a fair

hearing to defend themselves. This is certainly not the case with the German Nation. Indeed, in some countries, notably France and Germany itself, 'Holocaust' denial is a criminal offence. If Basil Fawlty's stereotyping of Germans had been directed at any other group — Jews, Blacks, Asians — John Cleese would have been in a jail cell so fast his feet would hardly have touched the ground.

## UNDER-REPRESENTATION OF WHITES

The other old chestnut trotted out by liberals is that there are not enough ethnic-minority members among people in the media. This is the biggest lie of all. Apart from the numerous black and Asian producers, directors and administrative staff who work in the television industry, there is one particular

minority which is certainly vastly *over*-represented at the highest levels. Considering that these people amount to less than one per cent of the population as a whole, their position at the top of British television is nothing less than astonishing. One Alan Yentob is the Director of Programmes for BBC1 and BBC2. Channel Four is headed by Michael Grade (family name Winogradsky), who replaced Jeremy Isaacs. Channel Five is owned by the exotically named Moses Znaimer, and run by one David Elstein. The big cheese at ITV is Michael Green, who owns the powerful Carlton TV. ITV's controller of entertainment is Claudia Rosenkrantz. If we are to tackle the problem of 'institutional racism', perhaps the best place to start would be at the rotten heart of British power structure. It is time to get greater representation for indigenous Britons within our own cultural institutions.

# ULSTER: THE 'PEACE' PLAN THAT WAS DOOMED TO FAIL

Commentary by PETER CROWE

Those dismayed at the deadlock in the implementation of the Northern Ireland Assembly plan should read what *Spearhead* had to say about the matter in May last year, just following the conclusion of the much heralded 'Good Friday' Agreement:-

"There can be only one comment on the final agreement which terminated the Northern Ireland peace talks last month. It is a purely cosmetic formula which will achieve no object beyond bringing short-term kudos to Tony Blair..."

"No agreement short of British abdication from Northern Ireland and the betrayal of the majority loyalist community there is going to satisfy Sinn Féin and the IRA except just as an interim measure. If in the ensuing period further concessions are not made towards this objective, it is only a matter of time before we will have a return to the explosions and the murders..."

"Those in Northern Ireland who think that by voting 'yes' in this (the coming) referendum they will be striking a blow for 'peace' are sadly deluded. A 'yes' will only mean further progress towards a United Ireland — which quite properly will be resisted by true loyalists, leading not to 'peace' but only to more bloodshed."

Of course, the 'further concessions' referred to in the above passage were indeed made by the Blair Government. First, contrary to the Good Friday Agreement, IRA murderers were released without any sign of movement on the decommissioning of IRA weapons, nor even any pledge of their decommissioning. Then more recently, the decommissioning deadline set out

in the Agreement was not honoured by the Government but was extended — probably indefinitely — as Blair tried to get the Unionists to sit down in the same Assembly, again without the slightest sign of agreement to decommission on the part of Adams, McGuinness & Co.

Now David Trimble's Unionists have said that they can go no further until a commitment to decommission is made. This, however, is all just a charade. Trimble, Adams and Blair all know very well that there is going to be no voluntary decommissioning; there never was going to be. For the past year — one could say for the past 30 years — all the participants have just been acting out a fantasy, the fantasy that there can ever be a mutually acceptable agreement that will end the Northern Ireland troubles.

So all that the Good Friday Agreement has achieved is that hundreds of republican killers have been let out of the jails, ready to murder and maim again the moment their chiefs give the order — as now looks likely from the breakdown of the Assembly plan and Sinn Féin's recent veiled threats. Congratulations, Mr. Blair!

Let *Spearhead* (last May's issue again) have the last word:-

"... in Northern Ireland there is no substitute for *victory*... the only effective and lasting peace there lies in smashing the republican terror once and for all and, by a resolute and unequivocal stand in support of the Union, convincing republicans that they can never win."



# Back to a politically incorrect Army

A NATION'S defence policy should be predicated upon its foreign policy, which in turn should be rooted in the national interest. This, however, does not always happen. Sometimes, for instance, defence policy becomes so warped that it is guided by an armed forces weapons inventory. At other times, it may simply serve as an extension of another, more powerful, nation's foreign policy. Currently, the United Kingdom has no truly national defence policy at all. What passes for one is merely a series of servile relationships — to the United States, NATO and the UN.

The British National Party's concept of foreign policy is quite different. The BNP calls for the nation's withdrawal from the European Union, as well as from NATO, and for the pursuit of an independent way in the world. These positions, in themselves, should really cause no anxiety amongst the UK's neighbours. After all, there still remain numerous nations in Europe that do not belong to either organisation. Nor does this nation have territorial ambitions either, irredentist or otherwise. On the contrary, a nationalist government would seek only to retain and govern its own lands.

But what is likely to provoke unease among former allies is the implementation of nationalist domestic reforms. And this discomfort is likely to turn to hostility when nationalist economic and financial reforms are successfully carried out, for this will be seen as a challenge to the established international system, currently called the 'New World Order'. Consequently, we might find old 'friends' becoming new enemies. Their options for bringing down an independent United Kingdom could be overt or covert, or both.

## Weapons of pressure

Covert hostility can take subtle forms: economic boycott or blackmail (remember Suez, 1956). Or it may take not so subtle forms: acts of violence — sabotage, guerilla warfare and terrorism. If all this were not enough, and the stakes were deemed high enough and the opponent invitingly weak, then overt hostility, that is open warfare, could always be a definite possibility.

Therefore, it is absolutely vital that

the nation possess the capability to defend not only its own frontiers but also its far-flung economic assets, trading partners and overseas spheres of interest. But even these capabilities are not in themselves enough; the nation must wield such military strength as to be able to strike at the heart of any potential enemy — and also have the demonstrable will to do so. Anything short of this would sentence the nation to be eternally on the defensive. And so the armed forces of the nation must possess a wide range of assets and options, anchored upon sound national industrial and technological bases.

What effect would these defence dimensions have upon a future British Army?

Of course, recent defence cuts, the fruits of nothing more than a decade of Labour and Tory economic incompetence, leave the pursuit of a nationalist foreign policy an utter impossibility. In fact, it is no exaggeration to state that these cuts even leave the United Kingdom itself in jeopardy. The so-called 'New Way Forward' was really nothing more than the old way backward, tarted up a bit. The commitments remain the same; only the capabilities have been slashed. The British Army of the Rhine may have been disbanded, but it has simply been replaced by a downsized British contribution to the NATO *multi-national* Rapid Reaction Force. The Army may have withdrawn from Berlin and Belize, but lunatic *multi-national* UN 'peace-keeping' missions (yesterday Bosnia, today Kosovo, tomorrow where?) remain a constant. These ways, to say nothing of the ones leading to a borderless Europe, are all dead ends for the British Army.

The Regular Army has been reduced to its smallest size in well over a century: 119,000 of all ranks; the Territorial Army to a planned 40,000; while the supply and support infrastructure has been suicidally weakened.

Analyses of NATO military capabilities in the past praised the British Army for its quality and professionalism. Even then, however, and before the recent reductions, it was noted that the Army did not possess the trained manpower pool for a lengthy, intensive combat commitment. That condition has recently

been exacerbated. A nationalist government, in order to broaden its range of military response options, will have to increase greatly its pool of trained manpower; and there is only one realistic way of doing this.

Regular Army recruitment has historically been contingent upon several things, among which are local customs, family tradition and the state of the economy. It is the latter aspect which has had the greatest impact; and an inverse relationship has always existed between recruitment and the health of the economy. The Army's current chronic manpower shortages, however, are in no small way due to a new factor: the disastrous changes in social attitudes — so treasured alike by the left and the conventional right.

## Essentials to recruitment

What would be the recruiting picture in a nationalist Britain?

The successful nationalist reforms, the changes in attitudes that will prompt them, and the changes in behaviour which will sustain them, will offer a perspective of contrast to pre-nationalist times: times of multi-racialism, internationalism, national subservience, moral decline, social chaos and economic insecurity. In short, it will be obvious what we have to lose; and this in turn will encourage many to join. Additionally, organisational changes within the Army, which will be discussed later, will also aid recruiting.

Still, these Regular Army volunteers may not be numerous enough to fulfil manpower requirements because, due to birth control and abortion, the United Kingdom, and the rest of Europe for that matter, are in the middle of a 'demographic trough'. There has been a 20 per cent decline in the 15-29 age cohort for the time-

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In the first part of a two-part article, **GEORGE POMFRET** looks ahead to British defence needs in the new century

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span 1987-2003. It is from this cohort that 82 per cent of the Army is drawn.

Until this dilemma is overcome through policies which will correct the birthrate problem, the answer must be found in some form of National Service. But the National Service would need to be of a more comprehensive kind rather than a strictly military one. There are several reasons for this.

Firstly, it would help to de-atomise society. After decades of our being subjected to both governmental and non-governmental propaganda extolling the virtues of selfishness, indulgence and immediacy (in other words, the glories of 'freedom' and the 'consumer society'), to have once again all elements of society contributing and pulling together for the common good must be a good thing.

Secondly, there is so much public work that needs to be done: work to improve physically the urban infrastructure and ecologically mend the rural landscape. Other work too: labour in the social, intellectual and artistic fields.

The final reason for a broad-based form of National Service is that, however much one may be loath to acknowledge it, not every young man is, or ever could be, physically or psychologically suitable for pure military service, and the time of many could be spent in other occupations. Consequently, a period of National Service could take many forms; young people could work as labourers, artisans, artists, teachers, architects, writers, medical personnel; the list is a long one. Military service would be but one of the options. But, as military hardware becomes increasingly sophisticated, this would still be a good way of channelling many with the necessary technological and mechanical skills into the Army.

## The Regular Army

The contributions and heroism of National Servicemen in past conflicts is not open to doubt. Yet it is generally conceded that volunteers make the best soldiers. Therefore, service within the Regular Army would be an option within the National Service scheme. The current minimum term of enlistment is three years, but it is felt that this is too short a period; once a soldier is fully trained he is soon to be discharged. Pre-Great War terms of enlistment were for seven years with the colours and five in reserve. Something in between these old and new terms should serve future purposes. The rest of the volunteers would flesh out Territorial Army formations, also to be greatly expanded. Currently, Territorials train annually at a two-week camp — plus on selected weekends and drill nights. Some individuals

spend considerably longer in training; and since 10 per cent of the TA is composed of former Regular Army personnel, many of them are of the highest calibre.

### POLITICAL CORRECTNESS, QUICK MARCH!

**In the drive for race and sex equality, our services are sacrificing fighting efficiency**



The problem, however, is one of individual retention, as two thirds of the volunteers leave within the first two years of service. Consequently, a minimum term of enlistment — say, double that of a regular — should be mandatory. This would add immeasurably to the stability of TA units themselves and also greatly increase the trained and available manpower pool, although the TA should never be considered a substitute for the Regular Army, only a supplement. It would also leave the Regular Army as the preserve of the full-time military professionals.

As for the Reserves, they played a major role in filling out the understrength BEF battalions sent to France in 1914, and they would perform the same function during a national crisis in the future. However, their reactivation to meet small war contingencies, as happened in the Korean War, should be avoided.

## Not a sociological laboratory

The Army was never meant to act as a sociological laboratory; it has more important things to do. And military National Service, as indeed all Army service, should be restricted to heterosexual males and females. This is but an old wisdom; and the enforcement of such a policy is the best way to ensure unit cohesion and morale. As for female personnel, for millennia women displayed admirable good sense in staying as far as possible from the battlefield. This tradition should be restored, and females should not be directly exposed to combat. Women in the supporting services have proven their worth innumerable times in the past, carrying out their duties loyally, courageously and efficiently. But the current trendy mixed male-female units

are based on soggy liberal sociology and not on military logic. In operational terms and in terms of billeting, the sexes should be segregated.

In recent years the Army has been

subjected to a great deal of criticism concerning its sociological structure within a so-called 'classless society'. But, to be truthful, no society on the face of the globe is, or ever has been, really classless. In the United States, for example, the ideal of egalitarianism is positively worshipped, yet the American military establishment reflects profound cleavages. While the lower income groups provide recruits for the rank-and-file enlisted personnel, the bulk of the officer corps come from middle income groups. Upper-income participation in the military is virtually non-existent.

There has been much nonsense about the 'over-representation' of the upper classes in the British Army. In fact, the Regular Army, as well as the Territorials, and the nation as a whole, benefit from this phenomenon because it ensures the *active* participation of *all* social classes in the defence of the Realm. What could be better?

Admittedly, the modern Tory 'Me First' mentality has made inroads into the military, and materialism and self-seeking careerism have become more fashionable than the traditional aristocratic concepts of service and self-sacrifice. But as far as the élite schools/élite regiments (The Guards, The Cavalry, The Royal Greenjackets) nexus is concerned, the fact is that *it works!* Indeed, it works right across the board, through the infantry regiments of the line, the invaluable supporting arms and services, to the Army's rigid meritocracies: the Parachute Regiment and the Special Air Service Regiment.

As for officer education, the military trade school Sandhurst has few equals. However, stability in the ever-fluctuating curriculum is needed; and a return to a two-year (if not longer) course for male officer cadets should be a goal.

**To be continued next month.**



# DEALING WITH HOSTILE MEDIA

*Some notes  
of guidance  
by FRANK  
KIMBAL-JOHNSON*

**FOR OBVIOUS REASONS**, all journalists and TV and radio interviewers are not only well trained for their jobs but also specially briefed regarding their employers' policies on key issues. And no matter how 'intrepid' or 'incisive' their performances before the public, the fact remains that any of them seen to deviate from those corporate policies will be summarily dismissed, with little hope of similar employment elsewhere.

Since the mass media have now become vehicles for fundamentally anti-British propaganda, it follows that their front-line hirelings are obliged to adopt an uncompromisingly hostile attitude towards all interviewees seen to espouse patriotic causes. To put it bluntly, media monkeys will always dance to their organ-grinders' tunes. It can therefore be taken as read that all political news items, election coverage, public debates and interviews are designed, among other things...

- to exclude any reference even to

existence of the British National Party, let alone its policies; and, failing this...

- to present the BNP in the worst possible light by the simple device of giving its enemies almost unlimited amounts of media space and denying the BNP any right of reply, or...

- to conduct any unavoidable interviews with BNP representatives in such manner and circumstances as to show them up in the worst possible light and prejudice the public against them.

And since, unlike their opponents, many BNP supporters are unaccustomed to media interviews, they can sometimes make a poor showing regardless of the merits of their case. Where TV and radio interviews are concerned, they may well walk into a 'studio ambush' where a hostile questioner, with at least one equally hostile opponent on tap, will bombard the hapless interviewee with loaded questions, and then at once

attempt to interrupt any cogent reply. And if such treatment makes the interviewee understandably flustered and irritable, so much the better from the questioner's viewpoint, since it helps to reinforce the media contention that BNP people are an incoherent and unpleasant lot.

In these circumstances, and given the extremely rare opportunities for BNP representatives to make themselves heard in the mass media, they must ensure to be adequately prepared and briefed for any such encounter.

To begin with, all media enquiries should be referred to authorised party spokesmen or -women; otherwise a 'no-comment' reply should be given. Secondly, these authorised representatives should be thoroughly versed in BNP policy and preferably have undergone some special training in public relations and media management. Such training would best include simulated media interviews, using camcorders so that the re-runs can be used to demonstrate good and bad interview techniques and typical



Good BNP media presentation strikes real fear into its enemies. The mob seen demonstrating here are lined up outside Broadcasting House in London in 1997, protesting against the party being permitted to make a TV broadcast during the general election of that year. If these protesters had not anticipated that the party's TV message would be powerful and effective, they wouldn't have worried but would have been quite happy for it to go ahead.



debating tactics. They can also even be used to highlight personal mannerisms which give off a negative effect, so that these can, where possible, be avoided in future presentations. Even the best of us have the odd mannerism of this kind, and it is up to us to suppress it when on public view!

Any good salesman will confirm that it's not enough just to 'know your stuff,' you must also know how to put it across. The BNP spokesman/woman must appear before the general public just as composed, articulate and competent as any media or opposition representative. After all, we have seen how an otherwise 'unelectable' Labour Party has been 'repackaged' by its spin-doctors in such ways as to enlist far more voter-support than its policies have ever deserved. By contrast, the BNP's policies are manifestly superior in every respect; what they need to attract greater support is adequate exposure and competent presentation. So while the *volume* of media coverage of the BNP remains a serious handicap — only to be overcome as we make more and more news that cannot be suppressed — we can at least ensure that the *quality* of BNP personal and policy presentation is second to none.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

Detailed advice and instruction in public and press relations, interviewing and debating skills is clearly a matter for BNP education and training seminars. Here, however, are some basic guidelines which I believe need to be followed:-

- (1) Never share a platform or in any other way debate with aliens; the future of Britain is none of their business.
- (2) Never share a platform or debate with the 'Anti-Nazi League' (ANAL) or any other groups of its kind; to do so implies acceptance of the 'nazi' label and puts us into a position of seeming to defend it rather than repudiate it. The whole charade therefore plays into our opponents' hands.
- (3) Only agree to interviews/debates on condition of being given prior notice of the issues to be discussed; reject any attempt to depart from the agreed agenda during the interview.
- (4) Make sure you are adequately briefed to handle the most likely questions to arise during the encounter.
- (5) *Make your answers/comments concise and cogent.* If you tend to ramble on in long sentences, you'll be cut short by the interviewer or the opponent's interruptions.
- (6) If, on the other hand, an opponent goes into a long diatribe against you or the BNP, you have to consider carefully whether it is appropriate to interrupt or just

smile and shake your head. You only can judge this according to the circumstances. However, repeated interruption will jeopardise what could be a powerful weapon on your part: admonishing your opponent for continuing to interrupt you.

(7) Don't allow the interviewer to impale you with 'loaded' questions or keep you wrong-footed during the interview. Don't allow yourself to be put continually on the defensive. At once, seize the initiative yourself and question the interviewer's use of words, implication or 'evidence'. Most hostile 'questions' are really contentious *statements* designed to preclude an adequate reply in the time available (as in the much-quoted "have you stopped beating your wife?")

(8) When confronted with words like 'integration', 'racist', 'equality', 'society', 'British', and the like, do not always allow the discussion to proceed according to the interviewer's interpretation of their meaning. Where necessary, say: "It depends what you mean by... etc." In this way you can force the interviewer to expose his own ignorance/duplicity/partiality/prejudice. *And have your own crisp definitions of these terms at the ready!*

(9) Don't allow the interviewer to put words in your mouth, such as by suggesting "What you seem to be saying is..." Tell him that you don't need an interpreter, and if he continues to misrepresent your viewpoint ask if he has a hearing problem. If you find that he's trying to make you look small and ridiculous (which is usually the case), it is isn't too difficult to do the same with him!

(10) If confronted with arguments that you represent only an 'extremist' minority not supported by the British public, ask the interviewer if he favours a referendum on the issue(s) in question, and affirm that you do — dashing from his hand the weapon of suggestion that the BNP is afraid of putting its policies to the test of public opinion.

(11) When faced with the contention that post-1945 Third World immigration has 'enriched' British society, demand specific instances of *how*, and then ask whether these could even begin to outweigh the enormous cost to the country in terms of unemployment, housing shortages, bankrupt social services, street crime, civil unrest and expenditure on the Race Relations Industry.

(12) If confronted by the claim that

Britain now 'depends' on the ethnic minorities for the running of vital public services, answer with your own question: How then did we get through two world wars without them? As a general rule, using your own question to deal with the interviewer's question can be a good tactical ploy because it can often irritate and ruffle him and thus put him at a disadvantage.

(13) On the hand, never allow *yourself* to get irritated or ruffled. *Never lose your temper!*

As a last tip, much can be learned by studying the public performances of prominent politicians and other well-known media figures, so that you can note their debating skills and interview tactics. Finally, be of good cheer! The opposition may own the media orchestra, but we have the best tunes!

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The interview tips given here reflect the writer's personal opinions and should not be taken in all respects to represent the official BNP interviewee's handbook. There may be one or two suggestions with which some readers will disagree, though most will probably be endorsed.*

## The dirt starts to fly

During the past few months in which Nick Griffin's supporters have been promoting his campaign for his BNP leadership bid in September (including the period building up to June's Euro Election), they have been saying that they want to have a "good clean contest."

Do they really?

Back in June, BNP leader John Tyndall was sent a sample of advertising material published by Tyr Services, along with the request that copies be sent out with the next BNP general members' bulletin. On studying the material, Mr. Tyndall found nothing in it to which to object, and thereupon authorised the mailing operation.

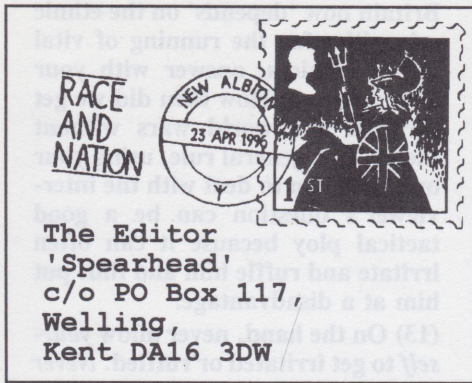
When his own copy of the bulletin arrived, Mr. Tyndall immediately saw that with it were a number of items he had never seen nor authorised to be sent out in accompaniment. He immediately issued his own special bulletin to senior party officers informing them of this, and prepared a special apology letter to be sent to any members writing and complaining about the items. At the same time, he directed that on no account should any further copies be sent out in BNP post.

Nevertheless, some of the supporters of Nick Griffin in the pending BNP leadership contest pounced with glee on this error and started putting it about the party that Mr. Tyndall had approved the posting of the material and that this indicated that he was a 'nazi'. Whether Mr. Griffin himself had anything to do with these rumours is not known, but to date we are not aware that he has dissociated himself from them or condemned them.

This episode confirms what was reported to us by a Tyndall loyalist in one of the few BNP branches known to side in a majority with Nick Griffin. At a gathering of members of that branch it was proclaimed with relish by one of the anti-Tyndall campaigners that "We're really going to dish the dirt — you watch!"

We will be watching — for further dishonest stunts of this kind.





SIR: Bleeding heart Paul Johnson welcomes refugees from Kosovo. "Let them come," he says. "We British have warm and tender hearts." (*Spearhead*, May 1999). It seems to me that the bleeding-heart brigade who make the decisions in Britain have tender hearts for everyone as long as they're not native British.

Here in Glasgow the left-wing bureaucrats in the City Housing Department are putting hundreds of refugees from the Balkans into recently refurbished flats in Red Road. They will be given furniture, bedding, household accessories, clothing, footwear, rent allowances, social security payments and incidentals like family allowances, free medical treatment, schooling, etc. Meanwhile lots of our own people are unemployed and homeless, sleeping on the streets or seeking accommodation in old model lodging houses built in the 19th century.

HARRY MULLIN  
Glasgow

SIR: I read with interest your summing up of the Kosovo conflict, and there's no doubt that everything you say is correct. From a political and economic angle, this country is going to incur huge costs keeping a military presence in the area for years to come.

But from a martial angle, I'd like to say something. One thing I learned during the Second World War: Let the ball do the work. This was the rule observed by NATO in its bombing of Serbia. When I was in Singapore during the war my thoughts were: I'm not throwing my life away in a lost cause. Bearing this in mind, it makes sense that the Serbian Government gave in — temporarily. Now the NATO and other ground forces have moved into Kosovo, and with the Serbs' superior knowledge of their own country, the latter can give the NATO forces a bloody nose any time they like.

Why should the Serbs honour an agreement forced on them at gunpoint? If my calculations are correct, we'll see the beginning of a real war in Kosovo in the not-too-distant future. And with Russian troops installed in Yugoslavia, the Serbs have a powerful ally.

To date we've only heard of two British deaths. I fear that there'll be many noughts added to this number before long.

That war in Kosovo has not ended; it's about to begin.

PETER STAFFORD  
Ferndown, Dorset

SIR: Perhaps you'd like to know about an incident in my neighbourhood which was typical of life in Britain's multi-racial paradise.

A white woman was visited by two police officers (why two?) because her son had, they claimed, called a neighbour's son a 'Paki' — and the white boy was only 11!

Though the boy denied it, his mother conceded that it was the kind of thing 11-year-olds did, and she agreed to speak to him about it.

But then, the ostensibly offended Asian boy, who was 14, walked by, and in full view and hearing through the open window was heard to shout: "F...ing white honkey trash!"

But of course the police refused to do anything about this particular kind of racist behaviour. "We're not allowed..." one started to say, but then the story changed to: "... and anyway the white boy probably started it."

In the meantime, really big and serious crime is getting out of hand because police manpower and resources are inadequate to cope with it!

ERNEST PENDROUS  
London W.3

SIR: Well, now we know — decency and good taste are 'neurotic'! And who said so? Why, Britain's most notorious queer, Peter Tatchell!

On flicking channels recently from BBC2's *Dispatch Box*, I chanced to come across Channel 5's late-night appeal to our baser instincts: *Sex and Shopping*, and there was Tatchell in full flow, saying: "The British attitude to sex is indicative of neurosis."

Neurosis is described in the dictionary as: "A functional disorder of the mind ranging in severity from a state of mental ill-health, on the one hand, to psychosis, on the other. The patient is said to recognise his illness and to be willing to co-operate in the carrying out of "therapeutic measures." (R.B. Fisher, *A dictionary of Mental Health*).

In the same book, from the section titled 'Deviation, sexual', the text on homosexuality includes the following extract:-

"Courts have also tended to accept that neither psychotherapy or hormone therapy can alter behaviour which is deviant only in a technical biological sense unless the patient is strongly motivated to become heterosexual. The heterosexual majority, moreover, have probably always been more tolerant than the law in this respect, providing that there was no hint of paedophilia, and providing that the minority avoided outrages to the majority sensibilities."

From this last part one can surmise where Tatchell and his rabble derive their name! However, it is noticeable that the dictionary says nothing to suggest that those who harbour 'majority sensibilities' are neurotic!

MARK GREGSON  
Stockport, Ches.

SIR: Why all the fuss about the white man in Sheffield who before dying donated his kidneys to the Heath Service for transplant purposes on condition that the recipient was also white?

I have not the slightest objection to any Black or Asian donating his organs to Blacks or Asians only. In fact, since the furore over the white case one Asian has insisted that his organs may only be used to help a Moslem. And why not? They're his organs, after all — they don't belong to Health Minister Frank Dobson!

MICHAEL INGRAMS  
Orpington, Kent

SIR: The MCC is getting worried about waning enthusiasm for cricket in this country, and the view seems to be that this is connected with the lack of success of the England side in recent years.

Well, I recall well the late 1940s and early 1950s, when England were getting regularly hammered by Australia. Public interest in the game was undimmed, and was eventually rewarded when England won back the 'Ashes' in 1953.

I would like to suggest an alternative reason why cricket fails to stir the popular pulse these days and why there is not very much concern over the fortunes of the English test team. The team now has a captain whose name is Nasser Hussain. It regularly contains another Asian, Mark Ramprakash, West Indians Dean Headley, Alex Tudor and Chris Lewis and half-West Indian Mark Butcher. Can fans really identify with this team as 'England'?

JOHN WOOLDRIDGE  
Reading, Berks.

SIR: It was with a heavy heart that I learned of the so-called BNP 'leadership election' instigated by Nick Griffin. I have written to the key Scottish officials advising them that if Nick is elected as leader I will resign my party membership and have urged them to do likewise. As the party's longest serving member in Scotland since 1982, I did not take this decision lightly.

But I was also an NF member since 1979, and I well remember Nick's antics on the NF Directorate. I have nothing against the man personally and admit that he is an outstanding publicity director, but he is no party leader and never will be. Under his 'leadership' the NF became fragmented, then ended up an insignificant laughing stock and disintegrated altogether. Surely no-one with an ounce of common sense would want this to happen to the BNP.

Please be sure that you have my complete support, Mr. Tyndall. Leaders are not 'elected'. The notion is just contrary to our whole philosophy of leadership. Please keep me informed of developments. I shall now write to other members in Scotland, and I urge them to support you as it is imperative that you remain head of our movement.

TOM TOYE  
Paisley, Renfrewshire



**AGRICOLA AND GERMANIA (Tacitus).** £6.99. The great Roman historian describes our Celtic and German ancestors in about 100 AD. Two books in one volume. This ed. 1970, 175pp.

**AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver)** £4.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

**... AND THE TRUTH SHALL SET YOU FREE (David Icke)** £13.50. A very individual and controversial study of the global financial and political élite. 1995, 474pp.

**ANGLO-SAXONS, THE (Ed. Campbell)** £15.00. A handsome, well-illustrated book covering the history of England and the culture of its people from the 4th to 11th centuries. With leftist teachers and curriculum advisers doing all they can to undermine knowledge of, and pride in, our ancestors among the younger generation, it is important that nationalists get books like this into the hands of their growing children. 1982 (rep. 1991), 272pp.

**APOCALYPSE 1945: THE DESTRUCTION OF DRESDEN (David Irving)** £15.00. An updated version of the 1963 account of this real 'war crime' — the allied terror bombing of an undefended city, packed with refugees fleeing from rape and murder at the hands of the brutal Red Army. 1995, xiv, 315pp.

**ARTHUR'S BRITAIN (Leslie Alcock)** £9.99. Convincing picture of life between the 4th and 7th centuries, when Celtic Britain was abandoned by the Roman Legions to the Picts, Scots and Anglo-Saxons. 1971 (rep. 1989), 437pp.

**BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle)** £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

**BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, THE (Dorothy Whitelock)** £6.99. Describes Anglo-Saxon culture and organisation and relations with the Celts between the leaving of the Romans and the coming of the Normans. 1952 (this ed. 1991), 256pp.

**BELL CURVE, THE (Richard J. Herrnstein & Charles Murray)** £25.00. This important book, which has aroused enormous controversy in the USA, deals with differences in intellectual capacity among people and groups. The ways in which these could be accounted for by environmental influences are examined, and accorded the remarkably small amount of weight they deserve. 1994, xxvi, 845pp.

**BLAIR'S BRITAIN (Hal Colebatch)** £7.95. The threat posed by the present cultural establishment, supported by the Labour Government, to our national identity. Highly recommended. 1999, 158pp.

**BRITAIN'S FUTURE: THE MEANING OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY (Prof. Stephen Bush)** £1.25. A strong plea for British independence from the EU bureaucracy. 1990 (rep. 1993), 24pp.

**BRITISH ISLES, THE (Hugh Kearney)** £7.95. Subtitled 'A history of four nations', this is an outline of British history by an academic historian stressing the role of the non-English parts of the British Isles. 1989, 324pp.

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the nationalist 'underground'. One of the great works of fiction of the second half of the 20th century. 1973, 311pp.

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**CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler)** £4.00. An examination of some of the facts of recent history



history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

**CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE (John Charmley)** £20.00. A study of the Anglo-American relationship of 1940-57, showing the disastrous consequences of Churchill's faith in US friendship. 1995, xv, 427pp.

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**COME CLEAN, MR. GABLE (Alexander Baron)** £1.50. Shows how Gerry Gable of *Searchlight* magazine exploits the story of the Stephen Lawrence murder but has used exactly the same sort of violent hoodlums as those who committed it. 1998, seven pp (A4).

**CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver)** £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country. 1966, 76pp.

**CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed)** £17.75. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

**CRIMES AND MERCIES (James Bacque)** £8.99. The shocking treatment of German civilians under the allied occupation, 1945-50. The hidden story of the biggest 'ethnic cleansing' in European history. 288pp.

**DEADLIER THAN THE H-BOMB (Leonard Young)** £2.00. Important work on the international money power and its threat to the freedom of nations. The author was a distinguished RAF officer and active nationalist. 1992, 72pp.

**DISCRIMINATE OR BE DAMNED! (John Fairbanks Kerr)** £8.25. An Australian author describes how anti-discrimination legislation in Australia, the UK and the US has resulted in absurdities and injustices. 1995, vii, 126pp.

**DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson)** £15.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America (and not just simply between Blacks and Whites). A comprehensive introduction to the subject very relevant to Britain. 1981, 613pp.

**ELEVENTH HOUR, THE (John Tyndall)** Hardback £25.00; paperback £17.50. Comprehensive statement of the case for modern British Nationalism. A partly autobiographical account of the author's origins, first political stirrings and subsequent work in building up the British National Party. A 'must' for all BNP supporters. First published in 1986, this is an updated edition published in 1998, 537pp.

**EUROPE'S FULL CIRCLE: CORPORATE ÉLITES AND THE NEW FASCISM (Rodney Atkinson)** £7.95. The book argues that the European Union is fascist and corporatist in inspiration. Discusses the Bilderberg Group, the CIA and internationalists like Arnold Toynbee and Joseph Reitlinger. 1996, 149pp.

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**IMPERIUM** (Ulick Varange) £15.00. One of the most important nationalist philosophical books of the post-war period. The author (real name Francis Parker Yockey) rejects Marx, Freud and other 'culture-distorters' and demolishes the whole liberal world outlook. Originally published 1948, 625pp.

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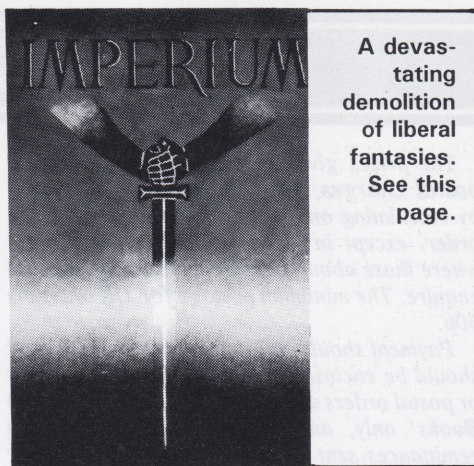
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**MONEY BOMB, THE** (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

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A devastating demolition of liberal fantasies. See this page.

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**RACE AND REALITY** (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

**RACE AND REASON** (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate for many years. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

**RACES OF BRITAIN, THE** (John Beddoe) £17.00. A reprint of a scholarly work on the Celts, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans, with information on related peoples of Europe. 1885 (rep. 1983), vi, 273pp.

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**WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION** (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

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**WE BUILD THE ROAD AS WE TRAVEL** (Roy Morrison) £12.99. The story of the Mondragon co-operative movement in Spain. Contains various useful pointers for the future rebuilding of British industry. 1991, 276pp.

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**ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE** (Alfred Lilienthal) £19.00. Sensational and courageous exposé of Zionist power politics by a non-Zionist Jew. 1982, 904pp.



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### *A New Way Forward*

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 80p post-free.

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British National Party manifesto for the 1997 election. In 64 large pages, it examines all the problems facing our country today, and sets out the BNP policies which will meet the challenges ahead. £3.55 post-free.

### *Where We Stand*

An abridged statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 30p post-free.

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Exposes the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission. 44p post-free.

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This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £2.00 post-free.

### *BNP Propaganda handbook*

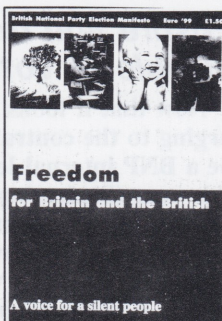
*Spreading the Word* is a handbook on propaganda designed to supplement the *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections:- (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears - valuable for this alone. £2.00 post-free.

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**Rally '95.** Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall.

*Videos of Rallies '95-'97 cost £15.92 each, including p&p.*

**Rally '94.** Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckhert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

## BUILD THE BNP -- READ AND SELL BRITISH NATIONALIST

The monthly official BNP newspaper is packed with news and facts the controlled media don't want you to know about. On subjects ranging from anti-white racism to the destruction of Britain's economic and political independence, every issue contains shocking reports of events and schemes which have been hushed up by the mainstream media.

But it's not just a matter of knocking the other parties. *BN* also sets out, in plain, simple language, how the BNP would deal with the problems facing this country.

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## THE KEY TO GROWTH

While it is personal contact which makes most enquirers commit themselves to the BNP, the best way to find those new enquirers in the first place, and to generate local press interest, is through regular leafletting sessions. All BNP units, and even isolated members, should aim for a leaflet drop at least once a week.



For the first time, the British National Party is taking advantage of the video revolution to bring its message into your drawing room!

This short film has been made in support of BNP candidates in the coming local government elections in East London. Some candidates and one ordinary voter are featured in the film talking about the important local issues on which the BNP will be fighting - issues which the Labour, Tory and LibDem parties prefer to ignore.

Also included in the film is the party election broadcast made by BNP leader John Tyndall, which was shown to the whole nation just before the general election of May 1997. If you missed this, now's your chance to see it!

Because some households in your ward will not have a video player, we are not putting a copy of this video into every home. If you don't have a player, please pass the video on to a neighbour you know who has. If you do have one, please still pass the video on after you have played it to your family. We want the very maximum number of people to get this very important message!

**East London council elections 'Vote BNP' video. Includes the uncensored general election broadcast. 17 minutes of ground-breaking publicity material. Just £6.50 incl. p&p.**

## BNP AUDIO TAPES

**Rally '95.** Tape-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hears speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall. £6.00 plus 36p p&p.

**BEST-SELLING TAPE!** Two recorded talks by John Tyndall: *The BNP: a movement for the new century*. An exposition of the main BNP policies; *Time for action!* A summons to the lazy and the apathetic to stir themselves and get involved! £6.00 plus 36p p&p.

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### THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting tabloid for American and other White Race patriots. *Truth At Last* is not a BNP publication but the topics are most enlightening covered as they are with total freedom of speech and frankness. Send £5 note for trial 6 month subscription. *Truth At Last*, PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

### NATIONAL VANGUARD

Serious and thoughtful magazine produced by Dr. William L. Pierce of the National Alliance but of interest to white people all over the world. Appears irregularly. Send US\$5.50 for sample. 6 issue subscription: air mail US\$30; surface mail US\$18. Remit in US currency only. PO Box 330, Hillsboro, WV 24946, USA.



# **BNP 'Day of the Family' an outstanding success**



**SHARRON EDWARDS**  
Organised the Family Day

THE FAMILY DAY organised by the British National Party family group 'Renaissance' for July 3rd was a tremendous success. The event was held at a location in the West Midlands, and the total number of people attending — allowing for comings and goings during the day — was at least 150, nearly half of whom were children brought by their parents.

Among the attractions were a stall selling candy floss, hot dogs and burgers, pies, chicken legs and sandwiches. There was plenty of beer (and pop for the children, which was free).

The activities on the day included face-painting, table tennis, two bouncy castles, pass-the-parcel and other children's games, a football match and a tug-of-war, with the children participating. A magician came and did a show.

The grown-ups also took part in a five-a-side football competition and their own tug-of-war. Coventry BNP won both contests, which included three other teams: Birmingham South and 'Inner Cities' and 'White Flight' sides.

What were particularly welcome were the faces of a good number of new members, who had been recruited through both the Euro Elections and the local government elections immediately preceding. Also present were people from a local residents' association who had been helped by the BNP.

The expenses incurred by the event were met thanks to donations from BNP units in Todmorden, Hereford & Worcester, South Birmingham, the Black Country, Cumbria, Coventry, Blackpool, Leicester and Dewsbury. Also many individuals donated. Thanks are due to all.

The party has particular reason to be grateful to Mrs. Sharron Edwards, who worked very hard to organise the day and, more than anyone, was its moving spirit. Mrs. Edwards was ably assisted by her husband Steve, the BNP West Midlands Organiser

Should there be any other people in the BNP, especially lady members, who are interested in organising similar events in their areas, they call Mrs. Edwards on 01902 892769.

## **How to obtain *Spearhead***

Make sure of your regular copy of *Spearhead* by becoming a subscriber. Fill in the form here and send it to us, together with payment, as directed. Please note also the rates for bulk-buyers.

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All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

### **BNP leadership election: abstention no option**

***Ensure you're  
eligible to vote!***

Now that it looks as if, despite all urging to the contrary, there is going to be a BNP internal leadership election this year (September), it is vitally important that all members who oppose the attempted takeover of the party ensure to cast their votes in the postal ballot. *Abstention simply is not an option. And remember — your vote will only be valid if you are a currently paid-up member for 1999. If you are not, please remedy this immediately!*



## Yorkshire BNP urges Griffin: 'Call off contest!'

At a meeting last month of the Yorkshire Region of the British National Party, one of the party's largest and most powerful, there was an almost unanimous vote in favour of an appeal to Nick Griffin to reconsider his plan to stand against John Tyndall in an election for the BNP leadership in September.

About 40 attended the meeting, held on the 24th July. A vote was asked for in support of the motion that the regional leadership should write to Mr. Griffin asking him to stand down from the leadership challenge. Only one person present, a new member who admitted he did not know anything about the issues, declined to support the motion.

The meeting resolved that a letter on behalf of the whole region and signed by its main officers would immediately be sent to Mr. Griffin informing him of the mood of the region and asking him to withdraw from his leadership bid.

## The Eleventh Hour

The new edition of John Tyndall's book *The Eleventh Hour* is now available.

This book has been described as the 'bible' of the British National Party. First published in 1988, it has now been updated to take in the many new developments on the political scene that have since occurred. The book gives comprehensive coverage of all the major current issues affecting Britain. Running to 537 pages, it is also partly autobiographical, giving an account of the author's origins, early political awakening and subsequent life's work.

**Price: hardback £25.00 plus £3.90 p&p; paperback £17.50 plus £3.05 p&p.** Please send cheques to Albion Press, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

JOHN TYNDALL



The book you must read if you want to find out what John Tyndall and the BNP stand for.

# BNP supports loyalists in Lancs.



Over 20 British National Party activists from the North West of England and further afield came out in support of Ulster loyalists at the Annual Orange Walk in Southport on July 12th. Also present were members from the Calderdale district of Yorkshire and even from the faraway North East. The activists sold copies of *British Nationalist* and *Spearhead*. Excellent weather and good sales made the day a tremendous success. The organiser of the event, BNP North West Regional Leader Chris Jackson said: "This was our best day in years, and I would like to thank all those who helped out."

In the picture above, BNP members are shown with the party newspaper, while two are holding the Ulster flag.

### Listen to nationalist radio!

Send large SAE for broadcast details to:-

LIFE RUNE BOOKS, BCM Box 6089, London WC1N 3XX

Inter:net: [www.natvan.com](http://www.natvan.com) & [www.natall.com](http://www.natall.com)

**CHURCH OF THE CREATOR:** Classic books by the late Ben Klassen, one of white America's most outspoken and controversial thinkers. Still available: *Nature's Eternal Religion*, *The White Man's Bible* and many others. Details from: PO Box 2002, East Pioria, IL 61611, U.S.A.

## Have you joined the Welling Club?

The Welling Club is a special group that has been formed for the purpose of raising money for the British National Party. Membership is open to all persons, whether or not BNP members, willing to contribute £20 each month to the party's funds.

Welling Club members will be sent regular bulletins informing them of progress in achieving various BNP projects for which their donations are required. They will also be entitled to attend, free of charge, an annual club dinner addressed by the BNP Chairman.

Those wishing to join the Welling Club should apply, sending their initial £20 contribution, to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.



# IS THIS THE KIND OF COUNTRY YOU WANT FOR YOUR CHILDREN?



The front page that tells its own story. This was the headline and picture in the *Daily Mail* of July 22nd.

The Bronx, New York, comes to London! This was the terrifying message shown on the front page of the *Daily Mail* on July 22nd, as the paper showed a scene, not from some gangster movie, but from real life on the streets of Britain's capital shortly following a police operation to apprehend members of a Jamaican Yardie mob wanted for questioning over a murder of a rival mobster.

This is what is happening in once peaceful and mostly law-abiding Britain — a country where violent crime of this kind was scarcely ever known!

Is this the kind of country you want your children to grow up in? If not, don't expect any relief from Labour or the Tories. It is they who have *created* this ghastly nightmare on our streets by their softness and neglect over the past 40 years. You should be looking for a *real* alternative. That's why we hope you'll write and find about the **BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY** (see below):-

For more information on the British National Party, write and send 50p to:-

The Secretary,  
c/o PO Box 117,  
Welling,  
Kent DA16 3DW  
Tel. 0374 454893

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